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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE INTERBOROUGH STRIKE

ONE OF THE COMPLETEST TIE-UPS AND THE MOST INFAMOUS BETRAYALS OF LABOR ON RECORD

3,000 Subway and "L" Employees Go Out As One Man to End Oppressive Conditions, Only to Meet With the Bitter Opposition of "Labor Leaders" Stone, Mahon, Healy, Gompers and Mitchell—the Disreputable "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and Its "Social Democratic," Alias Socialist Mannikin in the Local Central Federated Union, Aid and Condemn the Pro-Capitalist Work of the Labor Fakirs—the American Labor Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Socialist Labor Party, Encourage and Aid the Strikers.

On Tuesday, March 7, the employees of the subway and "L" roads of this city went out on strike. The subway was built by the city, and is now operated by the Interborough Company, which owns and also operates the "L" system. The Interborough Company is controlled by the Rothschilds, through their American agent, August Belmont, who is its President. This is the same Belmont who figures as the President of the National Civic Federation.

The strike will go down in labor history as one of the most typical all-around phases of the conflict of interest between capital and labor. To begin at the beginning, it was a complete tie-up, a magnificent exhibition of combined working class action. The disgraceful fratricidal squabbles in which one union of the employees attempted to profit at the expense of the other, as on former occasions, were conspicuous by their absence. The 3,000 and more employees on the "L" and the Subway, whether motorman, conductor, track-repairer, switchman, porter or cleaner, went out as one man, tying up the system so completely as to surprise the entire city by its effectiveness. The striking organizations are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (motormen), the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees (conductors, track-repairers, etc.), and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (former firemen now doing other work for the company). The only drawback about the tie-up was the failure of the power house employees to respond. Had they come out the Interborough would have been more than tied-up—it would have been paralyzed.

The men struck for more wages, shorter hours, less rigid physical examinations (which were largely a means of weeding out unionists) and longer rests between trips. Last September a strike was threatened on the Interborough system. It was averted by concessions to the men to enable the subway to open without delay. Arbitration was the means employed. The result was an agreement, which the men swore, was systematically violated. It was this fact which gave force to their present action against the company. The men resented the manner in which they had been treated, and, in order to avoid a repetition of the same in the future, they concluded that decisive action was necessary, hence the complete tie-up.

That the Interborough company was not acting in good faith with the strikers is further evinced by the fact that while talking arbitration, just prior to the tie-up, it was hiring strike breakers in other cities. A host of letters were sent to the Harlem River the Sunday preceding the tie-up.

Three days of strike were made a month ago. At that time the company temporarily with the men apparently in the hope of staving off the strike until it could fight back without hindrance from the weather. The national officers of the men's organizations stood for this, and acted in the interest of the company, aiding it in every way possible, to crush the aspirations and efforts of the employees.

This was notably the case with Warren E. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This worthy was in secret conferences with August Belmont, the President of the Interborough, while here ostensibly in the interests of the motormen, who belong to his organization. On the second day of the strike, Stone denounced the members of his organization for violating the already violated (by the company) agreement with the company. He ordered them back to work, and on their failure to permit him to aid the company to keep itself upon its feet, he revoked the membership charters.

William Mahon, the national President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees Association, also came out with a statement

condemnatory of the action of the strikers connected with his organization. These, too, refused to be bullied and browbeaten into submission to wrong by a coward and a traitor. Timothy Healy, President of the National Stationary Firemen, who could have done effective work in getting the employees of the power houses out, has sided by the company. So did Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, who were declared by the capitalist press, to be in this city on the second day of the strike and to have condemned the strikers, throwing the weight of their power and influence to the advance-

The track and car repairers and inspectors, together with the interlocking switch repairers and switchmen, all very essential employees, refuse to return to work until the company has acceded to the strikers' demands.

The Interborough company, failing to break the tie-up by means of strike breakers, utilized the press to the same end. This capitalist institution printed long interviews with the local leaders that did not occur. It faulted the treacherous acts of the national "labor leaders" in the strikers' faces and sought to intimidate them by showing the penalties of ignoring the national organizations. It printed the most rabid and vicious stories of violence and desertions,

TRAITORS TO LABOR—FRIENDS OF CAPITAL

WARREN E. STONE,
Grand Chief of The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
WILLIAM D. MAHON,
President of The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.
TIMOTHY HEALY,
President of The Stationary Firemen.
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of The American Federation of Labor.
JOHN MITCHELL,
President of The United Mine Workers.

THE "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG"
and its Social Democratic Mannikin in the Central Federated Union.

WORKINGMEN: REMEMBER THESE NAMES.

ment of the company's interests. Neither of them have made any refutation of this declaration. Gompers, in a speech at Baltimore, on March 12, denounced the local leaders, and declared the strike entirely unjustifiable. Gompers is first vice-president of Belmont's National Civic Federation.

The traitorous course of the national "labor leaders" was followed by the local labor fakirs. These failed to raise their voice in protest against the acts of betrayal committed by the Stones, Mahons, Healys, Gompers and Mitchells. All the regular meetings of the Central Federated Union (otherwise known as the "Fakir Union" and "The Circus") held on Sunday, March 12, silence gave consent to all that had been done against the strikers by Belmont and his "labor leader" allies. The "Social Democratic," alias Socialist party supporters of Gompers, taking their cue from their organ, "The New Yorker Volkszeitung," joined in this unanimous refusal to condemn the traitors to labor.

When the tie-up was announced, the Interborough turned loose its host of strike-breakers, and scoured the town for men willing to take the places of the strikers. Among those to respond to this ignoble call for the perpetuation of economic injustice and the triumph of capitalist interests, were the students of Columbia college. The company, through its mouth-piece, the newspapers, made the most of these accessions, declaring them experienced men, who were running the "L" and the Subway with success and on the usual schedule. The falsity of this statement was exposed in the accidents that occurred, accidents that were numerous and not reported to the police or in the press during the first week of the strike. They finally became so numerous and the schedule so bad, that the press was compelled to give prominence to them. The company also boasted that it has a full complement of men in every department, whereas the truth of the matter, at the time of going to press, is that it is badly crippled, the rolling stock and structures are in bad condition and the possibilities of more and greater accidents increase with each passing day.

all calculated to stampede the men back to work. One of these stories related to the educational deficiencies of the strikers, and was calculated to demean them, making them servile and submissive. In brief, the whole course of the press was one of wheedling, cajoling, intimidation and opposition, by means of vicious misrepresentation and out-and-out blackguardism. "The New Yorker Volkszeitung," the bogus Socialist organ, echoed the capitalist lies. In its issue of Sunday, March 12, in large headlines, it proclaimed, there is: "Nothing More to Save." "The Striking Railway Employees Give All Hope," "THE TRAIN SERVICE MORE REGULAR." A reporter for the sheet was kicked out of Marion Hall, the strikers' headquarters, on the previous day. The Daily People was the only newspaper to stand by the strikers. Its reporters were freely given news. 1,200 copies of the Daily People were daily distributed among the strikers.

The police, too, were pressed into service. Commissioner McAdoo, himself the President of a transportation company, placed his subordinates where they would do the most good for the company. They were put into the power houses, where they have since virtually kept the employees prisoners. They occupy the cots and share the meal tickets of the latter, while doing the company's bidding. They also acted as guards, ticket choppers, and otherwise deported themselves favorably to the interests of the company. No doubt, were the strikers other than orderly and determined to permit no violence, the police would also break their skulls on the slightest provocation. The anti-police uses to which the police are put, has not met with the disapproval of the Mayor. That little mannikin of the capitalist class, besides offering his services in behalf of the usual fraudulent arbitration of the strike, said "amen" to every outrage perpetrated on the men. The entire city government has been against the men and for the company. What a contrast to the Socialist City Council of Brest, France, which has just donated 2,000 francs to the strikers of that city! All of the foregoing anti-labor uses of

the "labor leaders," the press, the police, and the city government, have not been lost on the strikers. These uses have opened the eyes of a large number of the strikers, to the capitalist character of these institutions. Nor have certain other facts, notably, the fraudulent character of the city ownership and control of the Subway. This form of "municipal ownership," which permits private operation in the interest of August Belmont and the Rothschilds, appears to them to be no different than other forms of capitalist exploitation. It excites only their derision; never their admiration. The position occupied by August Belmont, the President of the National Civic Federation, impresses them as hypocritical, and typical of that gentleman's actual attitude on "conciliation and arbitration." To them "conciliation" simply means time to prepare an army of strike-breakers that will compel "arbitration." The last is construed as a means of making injustice effective. It is a game of losing for the workers, no matter which way the penny is flipped.

The object lessons of the strike have been clearly elucidated to the strikers by Rudolph Katz, Arvid Olson, James T. Hunter, Sam French, Charles Corrigan, Emil Hendrichs, John T. Vaughan and Daniel De Leon, members of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They have addressed meetings of the strikers at Marion and Colonial Halls and the Lion Palace. The necessity of industrial unionism, a clear understanding of the conflicting interests of the working and capitalist classes, and the overthrow of capitalism, through the collective ownership of capital, were pointed out. The strikers showed their appreciation of these efforts by close attention to the speakers and generous applause.

During the strike, the only other labor organization, besides the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to rally to the support of the strikers, was the American Labor Union. The A. L. U. sent the following telegram:

Chicago, Ill., March 10.
W. L. Jencks, Chief of Local of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and George E. Pepper, President of Local of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, New York Strike Headquarters, Interborough Railway Employees:

Press despatches inform us of your magnificent struggle. We deplore and condemn the infamous treachery of your national officers in betraying your cause as shown in to-day's reports. Assure the strikers that they have the united financial and moral support of ourselves, personally, and the organizations we represent. Your demands are just. Fight it out to a victorious finish. We are at your command.

DANIEL McDONALD,
Gen'l President American Labor Union,
CLARENCE SMITH,
General Sec'y American Labor Union
FRANK M. McCABE,
General Vice-President, United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

W. L. HILL,
General Secretary U. B. of R. E.
CHARLES O. SHERMAN,
General Secretary United Metal Workers.
It is no accident that only the class-conscious organizations of labor are standing by the strikers, while the capitalist labor unions are with Belmont and Co.

Despite the fact that they have to combat the army of the unemployed, the entire capitalist press and class, the police, and the city government, together with the treacherous labor leaders, the Stones, Mahons, Healys, Gompers, Mitchells, et al., the strikers, at the hour of going to press, refuse to surrender and are battling bravely against the terrible odds arrayed against them, increasingly conscious of their interests and the necessity for solidarity. They have taken steps to raise funds and otherwise pursue their fight with vigor. They declare that it is their fight and that they must win it for themselves, despite traitors and all else. May they win, is the earnest wish of every class-conscious worker.

The below communication was received at the Daily People office Monday, March 13:

"PROGRESSIVE ROLLED CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION.
New York, March 12, 1905.

"We, the above-mentioned organization, decided at our last regular meeting, held on March 10, at 65 Columbia street, to condemn the action of the national leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Railroad Employees Associations, and agree to stand by the locals of New York, and extend

MICHIGAN S. L. P.

NOMINATES STATE TICKET FOR THE SPRING ELECTION.

Also Passes Resolution On the Chicago Convention—Anthony Louwet of Kalamazoo, Cigarmaker, Chosen As Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Detroit, March 7.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, to nominate candidates for the State ticket for the spring election, and to transact such other business as should properly be brought before it, was held in Detroit, at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, on Saturday evening, February 25. The acting secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, Comrade M. Meyer, called the convention to order at 8.15 p. m., and stated the reason for the holding of the convention, giving the information he had received from the Secretary of State and calling for the election of a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary.

Herman Richater was elected temporary chairman, M. Meyer temporary secretary. Thereupon the delegates allowed to sit in the convention were seated and the temporary chairman and secretary were made permanent. The officers of the convention were then duly sworn in, as required by law, by a notary public, and the convention was ready to transact business.

Comrades P. Friesema, Jr., Arthur L. Kline and Octave M. Geld, were then elected a committee on platform and resolutions.

This committee reported that it recommended that the Socialist Labor Party platform, as adopted by the Socialist Labor Party national convention for 1904, be adopted by the State convention. A motion that the report of the committee be concurred in and the national platform be adopted as the platform for the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, was carried.

A resolution handed to the committee by Comrade M. Meyer was referred back to the convention without recommendation, to be decided by the convention.

A thorough and spirited discussion was then indulged in, in which it was stated, on the one hand, that the resolutions contained generalities not backed up by facts, that the American Labor Union represented wage working class interests, that the rank and file of the wage working class had, to a great extent, been rendered hostile to the S. L. P. through "pure and simple" calumnies, that it, the S. L. P., had to be open for advancement by adopting methods required to produce logical arguments to represent the new grounds. That "the insinuations in the resolutions" were liable to be construed as charging the American Labor Union leaders with misdeeds that they were not guilty of, and that they were wrongly implied.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that if popular dislike for the S. L. P. and for the principle of Socialism as well as for the S. T. & L. A., had been able to make the former militants look for something that was generally approved of, the S. L. P. would never have existed and the name Socialism would never have become so much respected and so popular that now even bogus organizations are trying to sail under its flag and principle. It was pointed out, that while no accusation was made against any person the experience of the past in Detroit, when the Trades and Labor Council reconnoitered in force and succeeded in calling a convention of all "the labor and progressive organizations of Detroit," at Germania Hall, in 1894, where old party politicians were to be endorsed by "the Independent Labor Party," so that it ended in a split, the S. L. P., the C. L. U., and the East Side Turners, as well as various local unions forming "the strictly independent workingmen's party," which, later on, changed its name to Socialist

to them any help that they may require, both morally and financially. For the present we have decided that no one of our members shall ride on the "L" or Subway, and any one caught riding will be fined \$1.00 for each time. We also detailed five men to watch at the different stations near where our members work.

"Yours sincerely,
"F. Goldstein, Secretary.

Labor Party. The result was that C. P. Collins, the butcher and striker shooter of Conner's Creek, was re-endorsed on the Republican ticket by the Trades Council's "Independent Labor Party," while, in the long run, nothing was gained for the S. L. P. and Socialism by allowing these "harmonizers" to draw them into that convention, while much work previously done for independent, class conscious, political and economic organization was destroyed by such weaknesses that, temporarily, at least, give away, or make room for any organization or convention that does not recognize the fundamental principles upon which, and for which, our organization exists.

The resolutions were then adopted, only two abstained from voting and eleven voted in favor.

Anthony Louwet, of Kalamazoo, cigar maker, was then unanimously nominated candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Henry Ulbricht, of Saginaw, coremaker, and Shepard Cowles, of Sand Lake, were unanimously nominated as candidates for Regents of the University. Alben E. Higgins, of Kalamazoo, cigar maker, was nominated unanimously for member of the State Board of Education (to fill vacancy).

The State Committee was then given power to fill vacancies, also, to carry on such agitation as it deemed proper, advisable and necessary, and it was instructed to file the ticket.

A committee of the Cap-Makers' Union was then given the privilege of the floor. They asked for assistance for their "striking brother cap-makers in New York." This committee was granted the right to sell tickets among the delegates and the convention adjourned sine die.

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED:

Whereas, The proletarian revolution cannot be compromised, but must be completed before the class conscious party of the wage working class, the S. L. P., can rest on its oars;

Whereas, No concessions from the above-named declaration can be made whether terms be asked for by individuals as such or by a body that reconnoiters in force for terms from the enemy of our class; and

Whereas, We consider it dangerous proceedings to make peace with individual leaders, and to try to agitate through and by means of them by trying to hold their friendship and good will, while we depart from our previous course of forcing "the leaders" to move as a result of the agitation done among the rank and file; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn as antagonistic to the class conscious aspirations of the wage working class, any action that may be intended to give consideration to individual aspirations, and any attempt to draw the S. L. P. into any other convention than such as is intended to get an explanation from it as to its position and on its stand on various matters based upon its principles; and be it further

Resolved, That if it should be decided that a representation of the S. L. P., through the S. T. & L. A., attended the Chicago convention, that no change of tactics be advocated or tolerated, but that, instead, the delegation do all that it is able to do to convince that convention that the only name for a class conscious, economic organization is the S. T. & L. A., and that the only principle is such that will endorse the S. L. P. as the only class conscious, political organization of the wage working class.

A RETRACTION AND AN APOLOGY.

(From the Chicago Voice of Labor, formerly American Labor Union Journal.)

In the edition of April 14, 1904, the A. L. U. Journal published, on what then seemed reliable information, certain charges against P. F. O'Rourke, a former member of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A., the falsity of which we have just learned through the General Secretary of that organization. We, therefore, tender our apologies to Mr. O'Rourke.

DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

At Exchange Hall, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., between Comrade A. Lindegfelter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and Ernest A. Untermann, of the "Socialist" party, on the following: "Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was built from above and emanated in the head of one man." Admission, ten cents.

INTERESTING TIMES

EVENTS CROWD ONE ANOTHER FAST IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

More Interesting Developments Bound to Come—The Subway Strike Not the Only Exemplification of the Irrepressible Class Struggle.

These are interesting times. Events begin to crowd one another in the Labor Movement and more interesting developments are afoot. The subway and "L" road strike against August Belmont, the President of the Civic Federation, the appearance of his vice-presidents, Gompers and Mitchell, on the scene of the strike, trying to give their superior a lift in breaking the strike, the action of the national labor fakirs of the organizations of the men now battling for their rights—all this is as full of interest as an egg is full of meat. It keeps us all keyed up looking for further exemplifications of the irrepressible class struggle. It is well that it be so. It shows that our men and women of the Socialist Labor Party, that valiant vanguard of the American Labor Movement, are on the alert, intelligently observing passing events, keenly interested in what is going on, ready to take a hand when opportunity offers.

But while thus engaged, let us not be one-sided. Let us not forget that we must keep in good trim our mighty weapon—our press. We have a Daily People and during this strike thousands of copies have been distributed amongst the strikers, bringing home to them, most forcibly, that of all the papers published in this vast city, the Daily People alone voiced their side of the fight, cheered them in their struggle, made them feel that it, and it alone could and would fearlessly take the side of Labor against the most unanimous coalition of capitalist interests ever seen in any strike.

Other such events are bound to come along and the Daily People will ever more forge to the front and will ever more become known to the working class of this city as the champion of working class interests. Such an instrument we must sustain with all our might, must strive to make it more efficient, better equipped for its important mission, more of a force to aid the cause of Labor and more of a terror to the foes of that cause than ever before.

On Sunday, March 19, at Grand Central Palace, 43rd street and Lexington avenue, will be held a grand Concert and Ball for the benefit of the Daily People. It is designed to furnish powder for our guns, more ammunition to raze the enemies' ranks with. There will be a bazaar and fair in connection with the affair. For this presents are needed and they are needed quickly so that the committee in charge may know what plans to make. Tickets must be pushed with all the vigor at our command during the short time that is still left. Canvass your friends for presents, send what you will give without delay, push the sale of the tickets.

The Daily People Concerts have acquired a standing. They are enjoyable affairs. This time the orchestra music will be furnished by members of the New York Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestra, with Leo Schulz, the eminent cellist, as conductor. There will be a brief vaudeville programme following the Concert, after which will begin the fair and the ball. The restaurant facilities have been taken charge of by the Entertainment Committee of Section New York and by the Ladies' Auxiliary, insuring good service at reasonable rates. Price of ticket, 25 cents; hat checks 10 cents.

Leave no stone unturned to make this affair a success. Bear in mind its importance, as shown by current events. Hustle for it. AND BE THERE!

SOCIALIST CITY COUNCIL AIDS STRIKERS.

Brest, France, March 10.—The strike agitations here are continuous. The strikers to-day attempted to erect street barricades which the troops destroyed. Frequent affrays occurred between the troops and the strikers and many arrests have been made. The City Council, which is composed of Socialists, sympathizes with the strikers, and has voted \$400 for their relief. The higher authorities are considering the question of government interference for the dissolution of the council.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Industrial Unionism

What is Industrial Unionism? Wherein does it differ from any other form of trade unionism? What are its principles and ultimate aim and why is it deemed necessary to advocate its extension? These questions this leaflet endeavors to answer to the satisfaction of all honest, intelligent workmen.

Industrial Unionism is the name applied to that form of trade-unionism which has sprung into existence as a direct outgrowth of modern industrial conditions, under which whole industries are practically owned and controlled by one set of capitalists through the medium of a trust or a combine. Its advocates and promoters are those members of the working class whose experience in the trade-union field, and knowledge of capitalist development, have led them to see that the old form of craft union, which originated in the days of small employers and subdivided industries, is not only inadequate, but utterly impotent to cope with the power of the concentrated ownership of trustified, systematized twentieth century machinery and methods of production; and, who, furthermore, realize that the craft union can, through its connection with the Civic (Physic) Federation, become a party to one-sided "arbitration" schemes, and to "craft agreements," and a means of perverting the aspirations of the working class, to its own detriment and the further enhancing of the power of the capitalist class to oppress it.

Knowing the above facts, the Industrial Unionist calls upon the workers to organize in a manner consistent with the economic conditions with which they are surrounded. This means to organize those employed in all the crafts in any one industry into one grand organization of that particular industry, it, in turn, to be affiliated with a central body representing all industries, which, in short, is the whole working class of the nation—the latter to affiliate and establish fraternal relations with the workers of all other nations, who must and will, eventually, organize on similar lines.

As to details, take for instance, any large industrial plant of to-day, whether it be meat packing, cotton or woolen manufacturing, shoe making, steel producing, or what not, there are in each a large number of subdivisions which amount to what are termed crafts, but besides those which are directly a part of the industry, such as the butcher, weaver, lather, puddler, etc., there are others who are common to all industries, to wit: engineers, firemen, coal-passers, oilers, yardmen, carpenters, machinists, woodworkers, stockroom employees, book-binders, shippers and so on. For the sake of clearness the former may be termed the "direct" trades in an industry while the latter can be called the "general" trades. The plan of the industrial unionist, while permitting of the formation of local unions of each department for the greater ease and system in handling their immediate affairs or grievances, calls for the joining of all in the one national body of the industry. But, it not only calls for such unity on the part of the direct trades, but of the general trades as well. In an establishment where the number of general workers is small, this could also be done by having one mixed local of general workers, affiliated with the district organization which in turn is part of the national industrial body. In this way the grievance of any worker or group of workers, is the concern of all, not only in the plant, but in the whole industry, and a degree of solidarity is thus attained such as has hitherto been impossible to reach. The now common spectacle of one set of "union" workers scabbing upon others in the same employ, would be no more, because under this plan no one craft or department could or would make an agreement with the employer which would compel them to stand by him during a strike of the others, and so one plant of a concern would continue running while the remaining ones were tied up. As distinguished from the narrow, unintelligent policy of the "craft autonomy" unions of the American Federation of Labor type, which prompt them to often build a wall of high initiation fees and dues around their craft and seek to make a "job trust" of the trade for a chosen few, the plan of the Industrialist looks to working in the direction of uniform fees and dues and the easy transfer from a local of one industry to that of another, as for instance, a fireman in a cotton mill getting out of work may be later compelled to take a job in a brewery fire-room, thus becoming a part of that industry, to whose organization he should immediately attach himself. This is all consistent with the principle of seeking to unite the whole working class in each industry and effecting by solidarity, united and concerted action, that which the "craft autonomists" miserably fails

to accomplish for himself through his stupid, antiquated tactics.

Industrial Unionism, as outlined above, provides for centralized administration of the affairs of the industry, but while doing so, opposes the methods of vesting power in one or two men as practiced by the American Federation type of union. On the contrary, it believes in placing supreme authority only in the hands of the collective membership, whose will is expressed in the referendum, and who thus govern themselves and cannot be sold out by an individual, the administrative officers being merely the executors of the will of the entire organization, so denoted. And, above all and through all, Industrial Unionism has in mind the fact that by so organizing, the workers are preparing the basis of and outlining the form of future society, equipping themselves for the time when they shall take over the machinery of production to own, control and operate collectively, getting themselves into a position, in case a successful attempt is made to block them from using the ballot, to abolish the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of life, to say to the capitalist class: "You have deprived us of the power to vote you out of the possession of the products of our labor which, under your unjust system you have robbed us of, but we are the makers of all wealth, we produce the machinery with which to begot new wealth, we collectively operate and manage it, and we are organized in line with our economic position in society and will now proceed to take over and own, direct and administer in our collectivity, the production of wealth—and, if you don't like it, we'll make you like it."

No sane, intelligent student of economics, posted on the progress and tendency of the evolution of society, will attempt to dispute that the nearest one can come to an outline of the institutions of the society of the near future, which the material interests of the working class will of necessity compel them to establish, is that the central administrative body of the nation will be composed of representatives of the various industries, whose functions shall be, in conjunction with the executive bodies of each industry, to conduct and administer production, distribution and transportation in accordance with the best interests and welfare of all the workers (there shall then be no shirkers) who shall constitute society—the people. That rapidly approaching time the true Industrial Unionist has in view, and his plan is to work in that direction, in short, construct the material for the coming Co-operative Commonwealth—which will come, unless the majority of the workers continue to allow their enemies to hoodwink them, and go blundering along to eventually find themselves in the midst of a social upheaval that will mean cataclysm and result in dragging us down to a deeper degradation than has yet existed—a culmination which need not, should not, and must not be.

With the receding of the much vaunted "wave of prosperity," and the advancing tendency toward a state of chronic crisis, come the inevitable decline of whatever power for good the trades-unions of the old "pure and simple" craft type may have possessed. The impotence of this stage of unionism as represented principally by the American Federation of Labor, is more and more glaringly exemplified every day. The efficiency of the strike and boycott, as conducted by such unions, is being continually proven to be a thing of the past. The utter futility of attempting to "fight capital with capital" has become a matter of common recognition. The scab-producing absurdity of "craft autonomy" daily shows itself to be a curse to the working class in all directions. The failure of all the great strikes of recent years, where those involved were hit on one side by the police, militia and judicial powers, and on the other humbugged into accepting "arbitration" dope which always spelled sure defeat; as in the cases of the great coal miners strike, that of the meat trust employees, the Holyoke paper-makers, Fall River cotton operatives, and a long list of lesser lights, as well as the demoralized condition of the building trades in New York city, where mutual scabbery is the order of the day, may all be cited in proof of the correctness of the foregoing assertions.

While the workmen in the trades-unions are being led to believe that the interests of capitalist and laborer are identical, the capitalists too shrewdly alive to their own class interests to take stock in any such nonsense as "mutuality of interests," are taking advantage on all sides of the workers' backwardness in this respect, to advance their own interests and strengthen their grip, to greater detriment and degradation of a working class. With the capitalist against whom they struggle, or

ganizing and controlling whole industries and the unions still adhering to the old idea of "craft autonomy," we have as a result the spectacle of mutual scabbery, beforementioned, instead of the co-operative solidarity that should obtain. Although the members of the capitalist class are united in securing control of the governmental powers to exercise in upholding the system of private ownership and all that it implies, those of the rank and file of the union men are divided on the political field, thus ignoring their class interests at the very point where, owing to their numbers they are strongest—the ballot box.

The vast combination of capital in modern industry, possessing innumerable ramifications, the whole concentrated into the control of an exceedingly small percentage of the population—the ultra-capitalist class—with the resultant tendency to the greater displacement of labor by machinery—not only in the line of mechanical appliances, but also in more perfected administrative organization—and the increased intensity of labor, create conditions which accentuate the class struggle arising from such development. Under them the capitalist cannot if he would and the worker should not if he does, recognize that there is any "identity of interests" between the two opposing classes.

Against this twentieth century capitalism, the workmen of the pure and simple trades-unions attempt to pit the strength or rather the ghost of the former strength of an organization not built to cope with such conditions, whose antiquated principles and methods were intended only to fit the conditions of 50 or 100 years ago when its promoters had no conception of the revolution that was to take place in the development of capitalist industry. Hence it is that they find themselves unable to stem the tide of capitalist oppression and are driven ever backward and downward before the onslaughts of their more powerful, up-to-date antagonist—the capitalist private owner of the modern machinery of production. Attacked by Parryism on one quarter, bamboozled by the Civic Federation on another, and, without, taught by crooked misleaders in their own ranks, to divide against one another on both the economic and political fields, the plight of the "craft autonomists" is a sorry one and it is high time they became aware of it and changed their tactics. Consequently, the most progressive and best informed workers, the Industrial Unionists, realizing the necessity for the industrial form of union on class lines, see that the time is ripe for the adoption of the correct plan of organization and call upon the working class to rally around their standard.

The readers will have noticed herein the expression "true Industrial Unionist." The phrase is used advisedly, because the mere form of industrialism without knowledge of or adherence to the principles upon which it is or ought to be established, would be just as susceptible to failure as the old craft organization. Witness the sorry plight of the United Mine Workers. Although prevented by the dictum of the American Federation of Labor—which orders stationary engineers and others to join the unions of their particular crafts—from including all the mine employees, the United Mine Workers professed to be aiming, as far as it could reach, toward industrialism. But, on the other hand, it stood for the "mutual interests of capital and labor," vested "one-man power" in its president, permitted that same chief official, John Mitchell, to hobnob with the capitalists of the Civic Federation and did not resent his declaration before the Anthracite Strike Commission, that \$600 per year was a fair remuneration for a miner, submitted to his keeping the soft coal miners at work while the anthracite men were on strike, and at the end accepted an arbitration scheme which left the miners worse off in many respects than they were at the beginning. As a consequence, when election day came around they voted against their own interests and in favor of upholding the very system that oppressed them, again bestowing upon their masters the powers of government which had been used against them while they were on strike. All this because while groping for the right in one direction, they still stuck to the false principles and accepted the dishonest or ignorant or both, leadership of the American Federation of Labor which in such instances proves itself a prop of capitalism.

Thus the true Industrial Unionist must seek an organization which combines the fullest form of industrialism with a correct knowledge of its mission and ultimate aim, an intelligent recognition of the class struggle of the material interest of the working class versus that of the capitalist—which scots the idea of any mutuality of interest between the legalized robber and the defrauded proletariat, and which, as an inevitable

consequence of true industrialism, teaches its membership to avoid scabbing on election day by going to the ballot box and voting as they strike—for their own class interests, to the end that the day of final emancipation may be hastened from every direction. At the present time but one organization in America fully fits the above definition, and that is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, which has headquarters at 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York City. There is no refuting the fact that its attitude on the economic field as above defined and its conduct in advising its members to vote for the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, which alone takes a similar position on the political field, is the only absolutely correct one, and is being more and more recognized to be so, as the pressure of capitalist conditions and the repeated failure of old methods continues to open the eyes of the heretofore too easily duped working class.

Therefore we call upon all working men and women to come into the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, join the industrial unions of their

respective industries and do their share in building up organizations of the working class which will mean something to them through intelligent action on the economic field, and will teach its members how to fight on the political as well.

Awake then, workers, and do your duty by yourselves and your class. Arouse to the necessity of intelligent action in your own interest. Away with the stupid, corruption-breeding, false principles of the old style pure and simple trades-union. Down with scab-producing craft autonomy, that treacherous scheme which keeps us divided to the advantage of our masters. Let us have no more Civic Federation dope or bamboozling "arbitration" agreements. Up with the industrial organization of the working class. Get together on the only sane lines upon which we can accomplish anything. Forward in the direction of our final emancipation from the thralldom of capitalist wage slavery. Agitate, Educate, Organize!

General Executive Board, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York city, N. Y.

French Militarism & Anti-Militarism

(Written for The People by A. Bruckere.)

Militarism constitutes, perhaps, the greatest difference between the conditions of the Socialist fight in continental Europe and in the United States. The forty-five States are not antagonistic, but "united" States: they make up but one nation, and there is even no practical difference between the States and Canada. The conditions prevailing in Europe are quite different.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT MILITARISM.

The area of the North American republic is about as large as the whole of Europe. This area is divided in Europe between NINETEEN different countries, all of them antagonistic to one another. There have been bloody wars in their historical life, and they are ready for new murders. There was a dread war in 1870 between France and Germany for a piece of land not much larger than Connecticut. There were wars between Prussia and Denmark in 1864, and between Italy and Austria in 1866 for lands about as small. There was a war between Greece and Turkey for an island not larger than Long Island.

Two millions of young and healthy men died during the Napoleonic wars.

In continental Europe 2,500,000 young and able men are actually living in barracks. In case of a war the great "alliances" would equip the following forces:

Germany	2,550,000
Austria	1,304,000
Italy	1,281,000
France	2,554,000
Russia	2,800,000

Total, 10,489,000 i. e., about the whole population of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The ANNUAL expenses for army and navy in Europe are more than one BILLION dollars.

MILITARY CONDITIONS.

Military conditions in continental Europe, Belgium and Switzerland excepted, are about the same. In France, for instance, every male, the weak ones excepted, is compelled to be a soldier and to be drilled three years. They are sent to barracks in a different part of the country than the place where they live. The young bourgeois serve only ten months, on account of certain examinations. The service will be soon reduced to two years.

Every male is compelled to attend several twenty-eight days drills from twenty-four years to thirty-four, and several thirteen days drills from thirty-four to forty. In case of a war anybody can be sent to the front from twenty to forty-five years.

Discipline is fearfully strict. The soldiers are judged by martial courts, according to a special code, as shown in these instances:

Desertion in case of a war:—Death.

Desertion in case of peace:—Two to five years hard labor.

Military command unduly usurped:—Death.

Destruction of weapons in case of a war:—Death.

Destruction of weapons in case of peace:—Two to five years hard labor.

Recruiting for the enemy or for armed rebels:—Death.

Insulting an officer:—Five to ten years hard labor.

Sentry sleeping on the front:—Two to five years hard labor.

Rebellion:—Death, or, at least, five years hard labor.

Assaulting an officer:—Death.

Refusing to fight enemies or armed rebels:—Death.

MILITARISM IS A DANGER: DOMESTIC AS WELL AS FOREIGN.

When a government is greatly embarrassed by a powerful political opposition, it can get rid of it by provoking a war. Patriotism, then, overflows everything. The defence of the dear, old country and thoughts of immortal glory allows the government to use freely a "big stick" against its political opponents. Jingoism is one of the best means of oppression.

If the German Kaiser becomes embarrassed by home politics, he can settle the matter by provoking a war. Nevertheless, it is a rather dangerous means. Napoleon the third declared a war in 1870 to get rid of the Republican opposition, but his armies were defeated and he was dethroned. The same as in the present case of Nicholas II, a six months' foreign war heated the hatreds of the Paris proletariat and middle class, and produced the 1871 Commune. Social Revolution will come, perhaps, by the bloody way of a great international war.

From the standpoint of home affairs, a permanent army is used as a powerful auxiliary police for maintaining order—bourgeois order—order in injustice. The so-called Republican government of France sends troops in all strikes to protect scabs and capitalist property. Sometimes they shoot the strikers, as, for instance, in Fourmies, in Le Francois, in Chalon. Soldiers are used as scab-protectors.

The permanent army is not only a danger to international peace, and to organized labor, it is a danger, also, to individual health and morals. Young people who remain idle two or three years are in danger of acquiring bad habits. Syphilis and alcoholism are developed by military life. The officers who waste their life in that silly and unnatural way of living, are men of the lowest intellectual standard. Idle, tyrannical, ignorant, the military officers are remnants of barbarism. Many a European non-commissioned officer is on the moral level of an African chief.

What can be the moral influence on the nation of a permanent army but a bad one? The army is an instrument of war, and "War has its aim in robbery, and its means in murder."

THE ADVERSARIES OF MILITARISM.

Some intellectuals are opposed to militarism from the standpoint of emotion-alism. Frederic Passy is the typical "pacifist." They are very few and have no practical influence. Militarism is of too great a use to capitalism to be destroyed by the humanitarian hobby of such ladies and gentlemen Bountiful.

Some hypocritical tyrants, as Nicholas (and Roosevelt, on a smaller scale), create peace conferences—and expend annually hundreds of millions of dollars for military purposes.

Militarism has another, and more powerful enemy: ITS OWN GROWTH. The enormous military expenses increase taxes and national debts. The debts of the European States amount to twenty-four billion dollars. There is no possibility in France, in Italy and in Russia, of increasing the taxes. However, the different States increase every year their military expenses. Financial people say we are going into bankruptcy.

Some scientists say: militarism will cost so much money that no money will be

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

By Members of the

New York Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestra
40 Musicians

LEO SCHULTZ, CONDUCTOR
Under the Auspices of the

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

ON

Sunday, March 19, 1905.

3 P. M., at

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue, Between 43rd and 44th streets, New York.

Vaudeville to follow Concert. Ball at 8 P. M.

Ticket admitting one 25c. Hat Check 10c.

Headquarters, Section Minneapolis,

S. L. P., 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

Reading Room Open from 9 A. M. Till 9 P. M.

All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers Indorsed by the Party for Sale.

left for useful purposes; the weapons of murder will be so improved that in case of a war humanity will step back, horror-stricken.

Nobel, by discovering dynamite, prepared, in the long run, the ruin of militarism.

Militarism has another enemy, and European capitalists become conscious of the fact that this enemy is the most powerful: Socialism.

The European proletariat grows every day more and more disgusted with militarism. Socialism is opposed, generally speaking, to "glory" and "patriotism," and all means of deceiving and murdering. A special anti-military agitation was begun in Belgium, and was started in France a few years afterwards. Everybody knows that the Socialist Congressmen in Germany oppose all military expenses, their motto being "not a cent, not a man," and that the Socialist, as a soldier, is the greatest fear of Prussian militarism.

In France, the generation of men who saw the 1870 war have been deeply influenced by it. From 1871 to 1878 there was a general feeling in favor of a "Ravanche," i. e., a second war against Germany to take Alsace back. Even in the eighties a strong jingoism prevailed in the whole nation, chiefly among the proletariat.

As the men who saw the great war grew old, the idea of a "Ravanche" passed away, and, at the same time Socialism taught internationalism. However, when Liebknecht came to Lille and was greeted with enthusiasm by the French Labor Party (The Party Ouvrier Francais—the so-called Guesdists), Jingoism kicked.

The Dreyfuss case largely started anti-militarism. This celebrated case produced a temporary division in the French bourgeoisie, and a great, though superficial, agitation was carried against military justice (1897-1900). At the same time the P. O. F. (French Labor Party), and later the Socialist Party of France (which is the result of a merger of French revolutionary Socialist organizations) extended the anti-military campaign. The trades unions, which stand in France on a class struggle basis, made a daring propaganda; they consider anti-militarism as one of the most important forms of trades union activity.

The buildings of the French trade unions are opened to soldiers as well as to union men, where they can rest and educate themselves respecting their class duties. Unions publish leaflets to promote anti-military education, such as "The Soldier's Book" (Manuel du Soldat). The official organ of the greatest labor federation in France, "The Voice of the People" (Voix du Peuple), has annually several special anti-military issues. Such union leaders, as G. Yuetot, have been sentenced for unlawful propaganda.

The Socialist Party of France publishes leaflets and newspapers specially written for soldiers. Comrade Herve has been four times sentenced for anti-militarism. We teach the soldiers such mottoes: "Proletaires have no country," and "When you are facing strikers, hands up!"

Our propaganda is successful. Already in some towns, recruits, before going to the barracks, march through the streets with the Socialist red flag, shouting "Down with patriotism!" In several

strikes, whole battalions silently but stubbornly refuse to march against the workmen. Sometimes, in the great dull barracks, the bourgeois officers hear the fearful tune of "Internationale" sung by soldiers in some hidden place:

"If you will, you cannibals, make 'heroes' of us, you will know that our bullets are for our generals!"

A. Bruckere.

Paris, Feb. 5.

CONCERT PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the Orchestra Concert to be rendered at the Daily People Festival, on Sunday afternoon, March 19, at Grand Central Palace:

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, "Raymond" Thomas
2. a. Andante Cantabile Tchaikowsky
b. Toreador and Andalusian, Rubenstein
3. Cello Solo,
a. Cantilena Goltzman
b. Serenade Haydn
Mr. Leo Schulz
4. Waltz, "Die Fledermaus" Strauss
5. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai
6. "Hymne a Sainte Cecile" Gounod
7. Suite "Peer Gynt" Grieg
a. Asas Death; b. In the hall of the Mountain King.
8. Trumpet Solo Mr. A. Bode
9. Overture, Rienzi Wagner
10. Columbian Festival March, Leo Schulz

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 19, for the benefit of the Daily People:

S. Levin, City, 4 toy cabinets, doll, two packs card games, two toy swings, two doll beds, wine glass; Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, two fine jewel boxes; F. Nagle, Springfield, Mass., box of cigars; Mrs. Surgis, Vancouver, B. C., handkerchief bag; C. O. Schmidt, Cincinnati, O., two silk handkerchiefs; Jacobson & Eckert, Yonkers, marble gavel stand (arm and hammer); Socialist, seven colored prints; H. M. C., pathizer, St. Louis, Mo., eight St. Louis Fair souvenirs; C. W. Banahan, Jersey City, N. J., fine calendar; Mrs. Walter Deans and Clara Sahn, Lynn, Mass., five beautiful burned wood boxes; A. Rosen and J. A. Lyons, cash donation \$2; H. Director and B. Towroff, large elegant parlor mirror.

L. Abelson, Org.

2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

SECTION OFFICERS, TORONTO, CAN.

Organizer—J. M. Reid; Secretary—Treasurer—W. Pickering. Financial Secretary—F. Warner; Literary and People Agent—C. A. V. Ken; Grievance Committee—Pickering, Kemp, and Bernstein; Agitation Committee—Warner, Kemp, and Reid; Auditing Committee—Pickering and Warner.

ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Winder, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,737
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,921
In 1904..... 34,172

A system that says to labor: "You shall take what I offer you without a word of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you earn a dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist his circumstance.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

VIOLATION (SIC.) OF AGREEMENT (SIC.).

The Interborough employees, now on strike for the Rights of Man, are making experience. Among the experience that they are making is this: LABOR HAS NO RIGHTS THAT THE CAPITALIST CLASS NEED RESPECT. This fact transpires from the answer made by the Interborough Company to the Mayor, and the thunderous applause with which the answer has been greeted by the capitalist press.

The Interborough Company claims that its motormen "wantonly violated their agreement of September 7, 1904." This view of the subject, taken in connection with the admissions contained in the answer, demonstrates the capitalist position that "Labor has no rights that the capitalist class need respect."

For one thing, the answer contains intrinsic evidence that the Company did not respect the agreement, and deliberately violated it. The exaction of over 100 miles a day from its motormen wrought an insidious violation of the agreement. If equality of rights between the motormen and the capitalist existed in the decalogue of the capitalist class, the agreement was violated by the Company. By what process of reasoning is the capitalist held free and the workmen charged with "wanton violation of agreement"?—We shall see.

For another thing, the so-called agreement was null and void from its inception a badge of fraud, it was a violation of law perpetrated by the Company. The capitalist press is bubbling over with praises for the Company. They call the Company's conduct "common sense"—aye, the common sense that consists in looking upon the workman as there only to be plucked; they say the Company's conduct "has the sanction of economic principle"—aye, the economic principles of the buccaner; they say the Company's conduct "rests upon human nature"—aye, the human nature of capitalist society, whose motto is: "Do others or you will be done by them"; they pronounce the Company's conduct "sane"—aye, the sanity of the beast in the jungle whose mental and moral horizon is bounded by rapine. These attempts at white-washing the contract are hollow. They have been wiped away by equity jurisprudence long before they were uttered. Mountains high is the heap of legal decisions that stamp as fraudulent any contract into which one of the contracting parties is forced. A contract, or agreement, as the word implies, must be a document entered into by free men. If one of the contracting parties is under duress, the contract is a fraud upon him, a fraud that the other, and free contracting party is guilty of. The workman is not free. The very "law of supply and demand" to which the capitalists appeal tells the tale that the workman is under duress. Under capitalism, he is forced to sign any thing that the capitalist may dictate. The lash of hunger, held over him by the capitalist class, deprives him of the necessary freedom towards the individual capitalist. The "contract" or "agreement" that the capitalist draws from the workman is an act of fraud committed by the capitalist, and stands branded as such both by reason and justice, both in theory and in practice. Looked at from that side, the Company stands branded as the violator of that social contract that is implied in all civilized society. By what process of reasoning can, then, the defrauded workman be charged with breach of agreement, and the capitalist, the initial violator of contract, be held up as the model of legality?—We shall see.

The answer, in plain: Under capitalism, justice, legality, and morality are but a mask behind which to practice

injustice, law-breaking and immorality. The Spirit of the Age has to be rendered homage to. The days have passed when the criminal class may brazenly vaunt its criminality. It must affect justice, legality and morality; even the autocrat of Russia feels the constraint; but while rendering external homage to Justice, Legality, and Morality capitalism practices its own creed. Its contract creed is this:

"The workman has no right that Capitalism need respect. The capitalist's law of contract between Capitalist and Workman orders that the workman shall shut up and cough up. If he don't then he is a wanton violator of agreement."

Capitalism must be overthrown. The ballot of the Socialist Labor Party is inscribed—"We demand the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class!"

DISGRACEFUL!

From the beginning of the strike on the Interborough Company down to to-day, the capitalist press of this city covered itself with infamy. Their headlines bespoke the nervousness of ravenous stockholders whose food is the marrow of the working class; and their editorial arguments were but a mass of sophistry of the sort that prisoners in the dock usually resort to. All this may be said to be, though heinous, still so common on the occasion of every strike of magnitude, that it should not call for special comment. But there was one thing on the occasion of this strike that was never seen before in the capitalist press. Never before was the illiteracy of workmen made a joke of and a reproach to them, or an argument against them. That happened this time. Strikers' conversations, probably wholly fictitious, were reproduced in the capitalist press, and their lack of schooling, their using "is" for "are," "them" for "those," "nothing" for "anything" and more such grammatical slips, were held up against them, and they were sought thereby to be brought into contempt.

Why did not these papers reproduce the wan faces of these workers' and other workers' children and contrast them with the full cheeks of the children of the capitalists? Why did not these papers reproduce the pictures of innumerable workmen who are more or less mutilated at work, and contrast them with the pictures of the capitalists' wives well-fed and well attired? As well, may they have done so: the reasoning would have been identical.

The workmen are illiterate? Why? For the same reason that their children are wan, their limbs mutilated, their wives overburdened and ill-clad. They are all this because the product of their toil is confiscated under the system of legalized robbery called capitalism. They are all that because they have to work for a pittance, while the capitalist plunders lives in idleness or gambles with the product of their toil in the gambling dens called stock exchanges. They are all this because they have to risk their lives or die, while the capitalist hails in security. They are all this because they can afford no schooling to their children and are themselves taken early out of school to grind out profits for the idle capitalist!

The capitalist press denies the hardships of the workers. But now, when that same press feels the dividends of its masters endangered by the strike, when the valiant stand of the strikers endangers even the charter of the Corporation, that press becomes so villainously violent that it lets the cat out of the bag; it mocks the workers for their illiteracy; it thereby makes an admission that goes to condemn it out of its own mouth.

LABOR FAKES AND CAPITALISTS JOIN HANDS.

The columns of the enemies of the battling Interborough employees have effected a junction. General Warren S. Stone, whose usual title is Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, made a forced march and clasped hands with General Frank Hedley, whose usual title is Manager of the Interborough Company. Fain would General Stone have kept his batteries concealed. But he could wait, or was allowed to wait no longer by Field Marshal Belmont, whose general title is Capitalist. The stocks of the Company were tumbling; the Columbia University seats were inefficient; and the howl of the capitalist press about the strike being ended broke no bones. Under such circumstances something had to be done at the double quick. To reveal the fact that the national labor leaders are but flunkies of the capitalist class, and to have them fall in the rear of battling workmen is a rather costly experiment. It opens the workers' eyes; and that is bad for the capitalist flim-flam game of "pure and simple" Unionism. But it had to be done: the stocks were tumbling in the gambling halls of capi-

talist society. That something of the sort was in the wind appeared quite clearly from the capitalist "news" items stating that Gompers and Mitchell had "arrived." Whether it is true that they arrived or not, we know not. But the foregathering of such carrion crows as the Gomperses, the Mitchells and the Stones ever hodes evil to the Working Class. Such crows never foregather except capitalists are in a fix, and Labor threatens to get on top. Well, they did foregather, and the result is that Stone had to show his hands. He "ordered" the motormen back to work—not because the strike was lost and they might lose their jobs—but because if they did not he would have them expelled from the organization, in other words, he would punish them for injuring the business of his superior, Belmont!

The incident is of prime value. It is especially valuable because it has not had desired effect. The strikers have not been stampeded. Thus the lesson stands out clear as a pike what these national officers are there for.

The pure and simple Trades Union is a fetch. It is intended only to humbug the people. Absolute disorganization is preferable to organization that places the power in the hands of the foe organized against. That lesson the conduct of Chief Stone teaches. The blow he meant to give to Labor should be turned to profit by Labor. Labor should tell the Stones, the Gomperses, the Mitchells to frame up their charters; that such charters are wanted no more; that they may organize themselves into aids of capitalism all they like, but that Labor is through with them and will henceforth organize itself for Labor's advantage.

Thus have the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance ever spoken—thus do they speak to-day, their words ever receiving fresh confirmation.

A WANTON (!!) STRIKE.

One touch of nature makes the whole malefactors' world kin. In the same year, and month, and day, on the same day and hour when the Czar of Russia weepfully, and also amid grape shot and canister, declared the strike of his subjects a "criminal strike," the New York "Evening Post" pronounces the strike on the subway and elevated roads a "wanton strike."

Was there ever a strike against the oppressor that the oppressor considered justified? Can anyone recall a single strike for human conditions that the "Evening Post" and its fellow mouthpieces of capitalism did not pronounce "wanton"? It ever was, it ever will be so, while capitalists plunder labor. Nothing seems more wanton to the oppressor and plunderer than the attempt to clip his claws. Of course, the class for whom the "Evening Post" speaks, the class that lives on dividends, on the unpaid product of Labor—that class considers it a "wanton" act on the part of the hard worked and underpaid Interborough Company employees to demand a few minutes of rest during their long hours, and a little better pay for their anyhow unrequited toil.

Equally quaint is the "Evening Post's" assurance that the strikers have forfeited the sympathy of the public because they gave the traveling public "less than twelve hours' warning." For one thing, did that alleged public ever stop to consider these employees' hardships? Did that alleged public ever stir itself to alleviate the crushing work of these employees? Not a bit. The bulk of that "public" is itself kept a hustling, mentally and physically, with its nose to the grindstone. The plundering capitalist class keeps the bulk of that public so busy that it has no time to consider the trials of other portions of the public. That portion of the public, however, that was affected, the Interborough employees, they who knew and felt exactly where the shoe pinched them—that portion of the public had and did receive all the necessary warning, as was proven by the completeness of the tie-up. Moreover, as one touch of nature makes all malefactors' kin, one touch of nature thrills all the oppressed with the thrill of kinship. All the other sections of the public who are in a similar fix with the Interborough employees, all the other sections of the public who in their respective shops are likewise plundered and pinched, in short, all the sections of the public that do not live off the sweat of the brow and the marrow of the Working Class—all felt and feel the thrill of sympathy for the striking Interborough employees.

Every man in the land who combines decency with intelligence, honesty with knowledge, is in full sympathy with the strikers, and ardently wishes that their organization may be sound enough, and the spirit of solidarity in the Working Class at large be strong enough, to secure victory to the men who are now battling against the Interborough capitalist. The battle they are now fighting is an out-post battle of the great battle that is bound to be fought for human freedom. "Wanton"—The strike that they have struck is just.

CASH, OR PRINCIPLE?

A telephone message to Columbia University from Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough Company, against which about 5,000 employees are now on strike for human conditions, is reported to have demoralized the University. The telephone message offered the students "pocket money" if they would take the places of the train dispatchers, ticket agents and other positions during the rush hours and while the strike lasted. The effect was electric. By two o'clock, the report runs, "laboratories and the gymnasium were practically deserted, the undergraduates, from seniors to freshmen, having proceeded in small squads to various points along the line with the intention of applying for daily jobs during the continuance of the strike. There was a joyous exuberance among these University recruits."

Was it the cash that lured these young men to an act of dishonor? Or was it a principle that animated them to an act of cruelty? It was both—the principle throws light upon the greed for cash, the greed for cash illumines the principle.

Only recently we had occasion to point out the fact that the real seats of learning, the real Universities and Colleges of the land to-day are not the institutions that go by that name, and that are patronized mainly by the children of the bourgeois, but the humbler organizations of labor, in which the working class is assembled. We pointed out that, periodically in the history of nations, knowledge of a special category is required for progress, and that where that class assembles, whose class interests make for progress, there is the real place of learning. It was finally pointed out that our bourgeois class being a dead coal class, its revolutionary and progressive mission having been accomplished, noble aspirations must not be looked for in the colleges where the bourgeois youth are trained in dead and deadening lore, but in the organizations of labor, where the working class is trained in the living knowledge of the age. The demoralization produced among the bulk of the patrons of Columbia University by the General Manager Hedley's telephone message not only proves the points but illumines them.

The bourgeois class is reflected in its "Universities." As in that class are found the rowdies of exuberant wealth and the pinchbeck shoddies who try "to keep up," so in their "Universities." Upon the recent incident of Kingdon Gould, the nephew of Anna, the countess of Castellane, with his ready pistol for hazers and plenty of cash in his pockets, nothing more supplemental could happen in Columbia than the desertion of the college benches by students in search of "pocket money" as strike-breakers.

The test of knowledge is that it ennobles. Where that that is called knowledge chills the noble current of the soul, it is the reverse of knowledge. The training received by the Columbia lads who deserted their studies for the places of striking workmen was not the fanning of the spark of noble aspirations that, as youths, they surely brought in their breasts when they matriculated at college; it was the placing of a leaden snuffer on the spark, heavy enough to extinguish it.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OR ASH-BARREL.

The enthusiasm suddenly developed in favor of municipal ownership on the part of the ferry-boat lines between lower New York and Brooklyn is a development that marks the spot where the road forks—one fork leading to the Socialist Republic, another to Ash-Barrelonia.

What with the bridges that now span the East River and the several more that are in contemplation, and what with the contemplated tunnels under the River, the one-time prime dukedom or marquise of the Brooklyn ferries has dwindled into a trifle, compared to what it once was, and threatens to sink into a burden on the hands of its owners. Dividends that once ran high, now have taken a plunger, and it looks as if they may be substantially if not wholly wiped out. The very thought of the popular ownership of these ferry-lines one time threw their owners into hysterics of "patriotism," "law and order" and what not. The holding capitalists poo-pooled the potion of such enterprises being handled by the people; the scheme was pronounced subversive of "individuality." Those were the days when the concerns yielded magnificent dividends—dividends that were predicated upon a monopoly and upon starvation wages paid to the employees, from the pilots down to the deck-hands. The times have changed. As stated above, other concerns have blanketed the sails of the owners of these ferry-boats. In a way, the one-time ferry-line owner is thrown along side of the wage-slave. As the improved mechanical contrivance displaces the latter by throwing him out of work, the identical process displaces the former by throwing him "out of business." The capitalist, thus thrown out of business, finds himself, together

with the wage-slave who is thrown out of work, at the spot where the road forks—one fork leads to the Socialist Republic the other to Ash-Barrelonia. Which to choose?

The class-conscious workman is aided by the badge of his class—bare hands—in making the right choice. It is all one to him whether dividends are squeezed out of his flesh by a private employer direct, or whether they are squeezed out of his flesh by the method proposed by the Wisconsin Social Democratic party, which proposes to buy out the capitalist and pay him with bonds. The interest that the capitalist will derive from his bonds indicates a wage-slave class operating the plants that yield the interest. The class-conscious workman will, accordingly, set his steps flat-footedly upon the road that leads to the Socialist Republic, where HIS class shall resume possession of what is justly its own, it alone having produced it, and then enjoy the full fruits of his labor as a free man.

The ash-barreled capitalist, however, the capitalist whom superior capitalist contrivances have left with worthless stuff on his hands, feels his way barred to the road that leads to the Socialist Republic. What bars it is his class interest. And his class interest is determined by the ownership of property whereby he can fleece the proletarian. There is but one road open to him, and that one he enters with enthusiasm, and hoodwinks all the un-class-conscious workers that he can reach to whoop it up for him—the road in which he can get his capitalist Government to buy his worthless stuff off his hands and secure him a revenue besides. And he will be so enthusiastic over it that, despite his previous horror of Socialism, he will seek to promote his move by availing himself of the increasing popularity of Socialism. He will put on the mask of Socialism to conceal his ash-barrel purpose.

The Socialist Republic is no ash-barrel. Its mission is not to be the refuse-heap of capitalism, nor the subterranean system of capitalist exploitation. The Socialist Republic will be equipped, not with the cast-off clothing of the capitalist system, but with its choicest raiment; and, owning this, unmortgaged by any bonds or other tentacles by which the capitalist class sucks the workers' substance, the Socialist Republic will guarantee to all the full enjoyment of their product.

Now a gigantic drug trust is under investigation at Chicago. If this keeps on the powers and forces of government will have to be enlarged. Considering the difficulty the government has already experienced in handling the Beef, Oil, and Railroad trusts, there can be no doubt that it is wholly inadequate to handle the nine hundred and odd other trusts that control the country. The trusts control the government, instead of the government controlling the trusts, as the middle class so fondly desires.

J. J. Hill's declaration that wages must come down if the capitalists of this country are to compete with foreign capitalists, does not presage a hopeful future for American workmen. Hill is a far-sighted capitalist, with the reputation of anticipating the commercial needs of his compeers.

The decision in the Northern Securities case, just handed down by the United States Supreme Court, enables J. J. Hill to control the majority of the stocks of the railroads forming part of the great Northern combine. Despite this fact there are many otherwise sane persons who believe that the President dealt railroad combination a great blow when he compelled the legal dissolution of the Northern Securities Company. His was simply another one of the paper victories over the trust, of which there have been so many of late.

Father W. A. Becker of the St. Michele Polish Roman Catholic Church at Bridgeport opposed the anti-Russian rule movement of his Polish parishioners. The result was a mass meeting, at which Father Becker was denounced as a Russian spy. This is the proper spirit. "The holy Fathers" of all denominations must be taught to keep their hands off progressive movements of all kinds, under the penalty of being branded as they deserve.

The Czar's disbanding of his "workmen's" commission, forced by the determination of the workmen to have none but truly representative workmen thereon, demonstrates that some of the "labor" schemes that are worked with success in the United States, are failures in poor, benighted Russia.

Mukden has fallen. It required incessant and vigorous warfare to accomplish this end. The lesson should not be lost on those who are striving for the overthrow of Capitalism.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION ILLUSTRATED.

Huxley has somewhere said that technical education is a national necessity in competitive society. The nation that would win success in competition with other nations must train its members in the arts of production and distribution. That Huxley was right may be seen in the great stress laid on technical education by the capitalists—who are "the nation"—of all the countries engaged in the struggle for supremacy in the world's markets. The capitalists of England, France, Germany and the United States lead in its promotion. Those of Germany, especially, excel in this requisite to capitalist triumph. To German technical education is, in a great measure, the success of German capitalism traced. German technology is accordingly at once the fear and the admiration of the whole capitalist world. To be copied and improved upon, if victory is to be assured. This applies more particularly to England and the United States, both of whom are being closely pushed by the products of the Teutonic technician, in international competition.

Huxley might have gone a little further and said that technical education is not only a national but a trade necessity in competitive society. Even in trades which are domestic in character and exempt, through the operations of the tariff, from international competition, such as newspaper and job printing, etc., technical education is urged. The necessity for a low cost of production in a trade that is hampered by a lack of inventive genius and a low supply of cheap, intelligent labor, makes technical education imperative, if competitive destruction by other closely related trades is to be averted. Technical education is a means of increasing the labor supply, either indirectly, by enhancing the efficiency and productivity of the labor at hand, or directly, by swelling the actual number of proficient laborers available in a trade. Technical education is now receiving recognition from employers because it offers a means of breaking down "labor corners," destroying the restriction of apprentices, and improving the quality and the quantity of labor, while, at the same time, decreasing labor's wages. Proof of the foregoing can be found in the over-crowded labor market, and low wages confronting Germany's highly-trained workmen; and the favor technical schools find in the eyes of employers' associations, more particularly the usages to which they are put in times of strike. It was the pupils of the Columbia University technical school, who took the places of the striking electrical workers at Watessing, N. J., some years ago.

Of course, the technical school directors will deny that technical education has any other than laudable aims. They will contend that they desire to teach COMPLETE trades, in the interests of the students exclusively. They will so announce their intentions. Here, for instance, is "The School of Lithography" connected with the Winona Technical Institute of Indianapolis, Indiana. The opening line of this school's prospectus says:

"The use of Lithography for both art and commerce in America has increased in recent years more rapidly than it has been possible to train young men in the trade." (P. 11.)

Farther along (P. 17.) occurs the following:

"The production of lithographed work in America is now limited only by the ability of the many large houses in the trade to secure competent men to fill the various positions in their studios and shops. The work pays better than most trades and the employment is constant. . . . Lithography as a trade appeals to those of artistic tendencies. . . . It appeals also to the scientific mind, as the production of the work embraces the sciences of chemistry and mechanics in their highest development."

As will be seen this prospectus extolls Lithography as a trade possessing special attractions and inducements. It is a growing trade. Employment is constant, artistic and scientific. Above all, labor is lacking and wages are high. Who wouldn't be a lithographer, for, what more can the soul of man desire?

This prospectus is prima facie evidence of the object of technical schools. Why these charms and inducements, if the object be not a bigger supply of cheap, intelligent labor than exists at present? This prima facie evidence is further strengthened by the actual facts in the case. It is true that "the use of Lithography for both art and commerce has increased in recent years"; so also has lithographic concentration, invention, subdivision of labor and last, but not least, intensification of labor, all of which has increased lithographic productivity while decreasing lithographic forces and wages. It is, therefore, absolutely false to say that "the use of Lithography for both art and commerce has increased in recent years more rapidly than it has been possible to train young men in the trade." In fact, in all branches of the trade, such are the periodic spells of idleness and the tendency to reduce



BROTHER JONATHAN—If only the employers were less greedy, how beautifully they could get along with their workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a little less greed would solve the Labor Question?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.
U. S.—There is John Jones who only has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think he can produce as cheaply as Richard Roe who works with a \$50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-o-o.
U. S.—Each piece of goods that John Jones produces costs him fully twice as much as each piece of goods that Richard Roe produces. Can John Jones compete with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.
U. S.—What is left for him to do but to reduce his cost of production?

B. J.—Nothing.
U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower the wages of his employees?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he don't, would he carry on business?

B. J.—No!
U. S.—If he does—
B. J.—He is safe.

U. S.—Nixy. He is busted all the same although his lease of life may be a little longer.

B. J.—But if he is busted anyhow, what help is there?

U. S.—The help there is for him is that he kick out the labor fakir whom he keeps salaried in the union. That is so much money saved to begin with.

Secondly, that he realize that he is doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party wins. Because then competition will be abolished.

Thirdly, that he aid his employees to realize their class interests, and that, proceeding upon those class interests, they must conquer the public power, and thereby overthrow the capitalist system.

Thus, you will see, the "greed" question is no question.

wages, that young men are leaving the trade as fast as opportunity permits. This is especially the case in the artist's branch, which was, at one time, the most lucrative and leisurely branch of the trade. But, alas, how the mighty have fallen!

At the present time the employment bureaus of all the labor unions have long lists of unemployed. All of the employees are wondering what use the employers will make of this idleness when it comes to signing trade "agreements" on April 15. They fear that the results will mean more reduced wages, intensified labor, and espionage by the employer's association. Surely there are a few things that that prospectus has omitted. Facts are among them. All of which will help to make clear the objects of technical education.

"Sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof"—all that remains is to point out that Lithography, though protected by tariff, is beset by severe competition from typography, especially that portion of it using the three color process, in which there is continued improvement and ever better results. Lithography has also international aspirations. It wishes to surpass Germany as the "art" producer of the world. Hence it is constrained to provide a surplus of labor that will break any "labor corner" that may arise during prosperous times and strikes.

Though technical education is thus used, it is not entirely without good phases, from a working class standpoint. In making skill and intelligence superabundant it is breaking down the barriers between high and low paid, i. e., it is promoting the solidarity of labor. It is also creating a body of workmen whose education will give them an outlook on life that will cause their low economic condition to become unbearable. Finally, it is developing the men and women who will compose the industrial organizations that will transform Capitalism into Socialism. Technical education school education serves not only Capitalism but Socialism as well.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, REMINDING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

SLOBODIN, BOHM & CO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a meeting of the Social Democratic Party in the Bronx last night, in the discussion following the talk of John G. Chase, it was asserted by Mr. Slobodin: First, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is a dishonest organization because labor-leader Bohm of the C. F. U. is admittedly dishonest and Bohm was once secretary of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; Second, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is not controlled by its membership but dictatorially ruled by Daniel De Leon. As an instance to prove the second point he said that at some national convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance held somewhere up in New York State, Mr. Bohm was duly elected secretary of the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and that when the convention was over and Bohm returned to New York, he was, in some manner unseated by Mr. De Leon, by use of the machine he had built up while the Socialist movement was young and easily subject to such abuses. That thereupon Mr. De Leon had his own man put in the position to which Bohm had been duly elected.

I would like a statement in the letter box answers of the facts concerning this Bohm affair.

Chas. H. Chase.

New York, March 6.

[The two charges of lawyer Slobodin revolve themselves into one—what you correctly call "this Bohm affair". The facts are of much all around interest and timely; they are these:

Ernest Bohm was the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A. until 1896. He was during that time also the secretary of District Alliance No. 1 (Central Labor Federation) affiliated with the S. T. & L. A. In the fall of 1897, the said D. A. No. 1 decided to issue a "Labor Day Souvenir"—a sort of a general agitation booklet, common with labor organizations, and the expenses for which are raised by advertisements. The job was auctioned out to the highest bidder, and Bohm got it. The "Souvenir" appeared on Labor Day, and no money did it appear than it aroused the indignation of the New York, Socialist Labor Party. The "Souvenir" contained flamboyant advertisements for capitalist parties, besides puffy advertisements of the "Get Your Own Home" swindle upon workmen. Here was treason. It had to be dealt with firmly. But what developed at the Section meeting which took up the matter, quickly showed that, besides treason, the occasion demanded prudence. The stench of puffs of treason and corruption assailed the nostrils of the inquirers from several quarters that were not suspected. The corruption manifested in the "Souvenir" seemed to reach further than at first imagined. The whole crowd had to be caught, and there was danger that they might escape.

The following in rough was the situation: An angry portion of the Section demanded the immediate expulsion of Bohm; his fellow criminals defended him absolutely, and cited in his defense the capitalist political and other similar advertisements in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung". A two-thirds majority is needed for expulsion in the General Committee. This majority looked doubtful. There was another consideration. Bohm had up to that time been a loyal member of the S. L. P. and his loyalty had earned for him the bitter hatred of the Party's internal foes, the agencies that the Volkszeitung Corporation kept in the Party. These now saw their opportunity. As a consequence the discussion developed into a bitter wrangle between two elements, both of which were equally pernicious—the element that was participants criminals with Bohm and the element that hated him for his up to then Party loyalty.

There was a third element, of which I was one. The rumor had reached us that Bohm was as shocked as ourselves at the contents of the Central Labor Federation's Souvenir; that he was guilty only in appearance, and therefore all the more indignant; that he did not issue, manage for, or in any manner handle the Souvenir; that he passed the matter over to his partner, a non-Party member, and that the villain or ignoramus had taken the advertisements complained of. The "wicked partner" plea sounded fishy, but its sincerity was possible, especially with a man of Bohm's notoriously easy-going disposition. In view of all these circumstances, I moved the appointment of a committee to investigate Bohm; and I explained that "nothing would be lost and everything might be gained by the process; the guilty could not escape."

The Committee reported at a subsequent meeting of the Section. Its report condemned Bohm's plan. Immediately a motion to drop the whole affair came from the Section element that had sought

to vindicate him at the first meeting. This was snag No. 2 that had to be avoided. The defense of Bohm's action was a proceeding redolent of corruption—and turned out so, as will presently appear. I then opposed the motion "to drop"; I offered the substitute that "the Section instruct Bohm to break off with that partner"; and I explained my motion saying: "The advertisements complained about are injurious to the working class; if they are issued by a labor organization, they are treasonable; if a Party member put them in he is guilty of corruption, besides; Bohm may be innocent as he and the Committee claim; to punish an innocent man is wrong; but we have the right to demand of Bohm that he enable us to feel certain that his plan is bona fide; this he can do by breaking off with the man who deceived him." My motion prevailed, and Bohm was notified accordingly. At the subsequent meeting the Committee made its last report. It notified Bohm, and Bohm promised to break off with the "wicked partner"; but, pleaded ruination if he broke off his contract with the man on the spot. The contract would expire within shortly, on May 1. He would then break off with him.

In the meantime, evidence was accumulating that Bohm was guilty, and that a clique of his D. A. No. 1 were all "in it" with him. These were August Waldinger, Lubin, a waiter, since dead; Korn, a tailor; Geo. Sieburg and others. It was the crowd that had defended him on principle. The whole crowd that had to be corralled. May came and passed. No information could be got from Bohm or them as to whether his partnership was broken off with the "wicked partner". In the meantime the Buffalo, 1898 convention of the S. T. & L. A. was drawing near. The "pals" of Bohm knew that the string was being drawn tight around him. They turned up in strength at the Buffalo convention, and even managed to get their friend Tommy Morgan of Chicago, and now of the so-called Socialist party, to be on deck to support them. The matter came to a climax when the election of the General Secretary was called. Bohm was nominated. I rose in my seat as a delegate from D. A. 49 and asked whether Bohm had broken off with his partner. Up jumped Bohm's "pals" of D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation) led by their Chicago friend Tommy Morgan. They considered the question "improper," "tyrannous" and "inquisitorial"; they called upon Bohm to refuse to answer. I insisted upon my question, and asked Bohm whether he refused to answer. He said he refused to answer. I then went on record as voting "No" on Bohm for General Secretary.

Under the S. T. & L. A. constitution vacancies in the General Executive Board had to be filled by a joint meeting of the three D. A.'s located in New York—D. A.'s 1, 2 and 49. Three of the members elected to the General Executive Board declined to serve with Bohm, who now stood convicted, and with the other 4 members of the Board who convicted themselves as his "pals". These three members promptly sent in their resignations, and knowing now the class of people they had to deal with, they published their resignation in the Weekly People, and called the attention of the rump Board to the constitutional clause that ordered the three D. A.'s to meet jointly, forthwith and fill the vacancies.

The culprits, of whom Bohm was but a tool, now realized the jig was up. Their intrigue was shattered. They knew they would all be exposed at the joint meeting of the three D. A.'s, and their corruption being uncovered, they would be expelled not only from the S. T. & L. A., but from the S. L. P. also. What followed was a veritable scurrying away of rats. Bohm, the General Secretary, and all the other 4 members of the Board, Waldinger at their head, immediately resigned; Bohm immediately scotched out of the Party also, and one by one his "pals" followed suit. The joint meeting of the 3 D. A.'s thereupon filled all the vacancies, and the S. T. & L. A. was purged.

That much for the "dishonesty" of the S. T. & L. A., and that much for the "abuses" that I subjected the body to. But there is a sequel to this that completes the picture.

Immediately after the downfall of Bohm or rather the Waldinger clique of corruptocrats, they joined the C. F. U. and organized with it the present Central Federated Union and as the fight between the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation, of which lawyer Slobodin is a member, and the Socialist Labor Party was drawing close, the whole Bohm-Waldinger clique joined the Corporation in a bunch, were there received with open arms as allies against the Party and the Alliance that had just smitten them, and settled down to vote the Party and the Alliance down. During the protracted debate in the Corporation that lasted

from December of 1898 (the year of the Buffalo Convention) to April 1899, and which finally culminated in the Kangaroo riots, the Bohm-Waldinger "guard" attended the meetings zealously and in corpore, and with their vote did yeoman's work for lawyer Slobodin's side of the issue—for all I know, the corrupt Bohm and his Waldinger associates, whom the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. bounced, are to this day associates of lawyer Slobodin in the Corporation.

Thus we see that so long as there was a doubt concerning Bohm's corruption, the Volkszeitung Corporation violently hated the man; the instant his corruption was demonstrated the Volkszeitung Corporation hugged him and his clique to their heart.

All these facts are known to Mr. Slobodin. In falsifying some facts and suppressing others the gentleman spoke against his better knowledge—much to my delight because his stupidity in raking up that affair has afforded me a welcome opportunity to place the whole matter squarely on record. In the general discussion now going on, the matter points a timely moral, although the tale that it adorns is fully six years old.—EDITOR THE PEOPLE.]

ONE OF MANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading the sample copies sent me, I decided to subscribe for the Weekly People for a term of six months. Enclosed you will find the necessary amount to cover it.

Thanking you for the prompt attention paid to my request for a sample copy, I remain, yours truly,

C. H. G.

St. Louis, Mo., March 3.

IS THE AVERAGE AMERICAN IN A COMATOSE CONDITION?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Is the average American, man and woman in a comatose condition? is a question that has forced itself to the front in the minds of observers for some time. Or are they only dormant, and if so what can be done to arouse them to a sense of duty, or can anything be done?

If the things done in Jerusalem (Paterson) had been done in Sodom and Gomorrah they surely would have turned from their evil ways. Two young women have recently been killed here by men. More about them in this writing.

If the Russians had the opportunities we have, would they do as we do?

All literature in Russia that tends to educate the people is suppressed, and the declaration of our independence found in the possession of a Russian is enough to banish and has banished them to Siberia. The Russian rulers feel they would be insecure in their despotism if knowledge took possession of their subjects. Still, it is safe to say that not one in twenty Americans think enough of their liberty in this country to even read the declaration or any other literature that would cause thought, notwithstanding the fact that our condition is become more Russianized daily.

It was also a crime to teach the chattel slave knowledge, because the master knew that if knowledge was possessed by the slave, his despotic power would cease. The capitalist despot likewise knows that if knowledge takes possession of the people of America his power to enslave them will be gone. So he resorts to strategy (not having the primitive force to compel). His schemes are varied and many. A few will illustrate how he retains his power.

The attitude of the students of Columbia College in the present railroad strike in New York demonstrates the influence of the college faculty. The literature of to-day is written for pay mostly, and must be of a certain kind, novel and untrue, still having the semblance of truth. Adulterating food and drink; unsanitary tenements; imperfect sewerage, producing impure air, impoverishing the people mentally and physically, thereby causing inertia and general and gradual resignation to despondency; these are also effective.

The Paterson "Morning Call" of March 1, 1905 says the number of men implicated in the death of the young woman found dead and almost naked was amazing and the evidence brought to light was too damning for publication. The same paper said concerning the other young woman similarly found a short time ago: "The evidence is unprintable." Yesterday's "Call" (March 7) gives prominence to three items on its first page, showing plainly that the management of that newspaper desires to give prominence to the effects of the system they support—namely, the capitalist system of private ownership, managed jointly by the Democratic and Republican parties—without any clue to their real cause, thereby bestializing the readers thereof.

Whenever anything occurs that would cause concerted action (revolt) among men and women, the capitalist press simply says "It's unfit for publication." Still they do not hesitate to tell how many unmarried girls give birth to babies and throw them in vaults or ash-dumps or abandon them, and many other things of a demoralizing nature to the

individual; but when it relates to the whole sex and makes every woman unsafe under the system of capitalism, then the press has a virtuous spasm and collapses.

In the case of the two women referred to, the crimes were committed in a dastardly manner, displaying a depth of depravity and degeneracy seldom equaled. The first crime was committed by men of high social standing, who first drugged the woman in a side room of a saloon. The last by men of low social standing, who did not drug their victim.

This letter is written to prove to the American men and women the necessity for them to interest themselves in the practical everyday affairs of the government, political and economic, as well as social; to overthrow the present capitalist system that produces the conditions here presented and places every man, woman and child in danger of crime being committed on them; as not a single individual is safe, be he father, husband, son or brother; and also, in the place of despondency to create hope.

There is truthful literature to be had. If American men and women would read Bebel's "Woman under Socialism," and other books issued by the Socialist Labor Party they would soon cease to feel an indifference or unwillingness to engage in earnest in the work of ridding society of the criminal parasites who flourish and prosper on the bodies and blood of the Whole Working Class. Therefore, the whole Working Class, men and women, must study their class interest and organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: it is the only way to prevent the complete degradation of yourself.

Organizations are composed of individuals; individuals can do nothing unless organized. The capitalist class is organized, hence its power. The Working Class must organize to obtain power. The Working Class outnumber the capitalist class ten to one. It can and must bring about a moral regeneration through Socialism.

Fraternally,

Richard Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., March 8.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It was long a question to my mind whether or not I should help financially the Russian revolutionists in their present struggle with autocracy and reactionism, because I did not know under whose auspices the revolutionists are fighting. I thought at first that this present struggle is a repetition of that old-time aimless and unsystematic, aye, useless, terrorism which took place in the '60's and '80's, but now I see that while that element of the revolutionists, the terrorists, are again pursuing their old tactics, the movement, as a whole, is guided by Socialists and as such is entitled to the moral and financial support of every Socialist Labor Party man.

I am glad that the Russian Social Democratic Labor party chose the Socialist Labor Party as one of their fiscal agents for this country, for that adds to the dignity of their cause, and also the assurance that the money will be well taken care of.

Enclosed please find draft on New York for \$5, which is a subscription for the Russian Social Democratic party.

Before I close I would like to have you send me a copy of the constitution of the Russian Social Democratic party, a declaration of principles, manifesto, etc., which, in event of their being self-explanatory, will help me interest other people in sympathy with the movement to contribute financially.

If you care you can send me proper credentials and authority to receive money for you and will try my best to collect something from the wide acquaintance I have amongst Russian born people.

I am a traveling man by occupation, with the northwest part of the United States as my territory, and if there is anything I can do in that country will be glad to do so.

Yours respectfully,

John Arbore.

Seattle, Wash., March 4.

CHICAGO VOUCHERS DISCOUNTED AT USURIOUS RATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The servile puppets of T. J. Morgan & Co., dignified by the title "Socialist" party, held a primary election here last Saturday with some laughable and astonishing results. The mask was torn from their faces and now they stand before the workers in their true light. Imagine, if you can, a self-styled revolutionary organization playing the role of shyster politician. If any one was in doubt as to the exact status of the bogus "Socialist" party a trip to the election commissioners would remove forever the hope of any good coming from such a bunch. Polling ten per cent. of the vote last fall gave them the right to use judges and clerks at the spring election. This was a graft too good to lose and Morgan & Co. seized upon it with greedy hands. The party

officials had all kinds of ward heelers sworn in as judges and clerks at \$5 per day, paid from the city treasury. The city treasury is empty at present and so vouchers are drawn upon it to cash when money is available. These vouchers are cashed at a ten per cent. discount by any loan shark or banker in town. But Morgan & Co. had another plan regarding these vouchers. An advertisement was inserted in the "Weekly Yellow," better known as "The Chicago Socialist," to the effect that all vouchers could be cashed at the Socialist party headquarters. Immediately after the closing of the polls the ward heelers fairly swarmed around the place and were informed that the vouchers were to be cashed at \$125 each, a discount of fifteen per cent. Of course, Morgan's gang received nothing from their banker friend for the extra five per cent. discount.

Alderman William Johnson, "Socialist" party member of the city council, it seems, had a falling out with Morgan & Co., and they defeated him at the primaries. Of course, he did not take his defeat as final, so he is to run as an "independent" Socialist, by petition. He is backed by the "Daily News," and all the reform (!) bodies in the city. There were contests also in the ninth and tenth wards against the regularly endorsed candidates of the ward clubs. No steps were taken toward Johnson and the other two contestants for disobeying the organization and none are likely either, as all three individuals are in possession of facts concerning too many shady transactions of the Morgan gang. The platform adopted is noticeable for its great length and fallacies. Among many other things the bogus bunch are trying to steal the thunder of the Democrats by declaring themselves the original municipal ownership party. Of course, Wall street has nothing to do with it—even if it does help Mr. Harlan, the Republican candidate, and fight hand man of John P. Morgan, the traction magnate. The vote of the Kongs will surely drop and then our comrades can look for good results in Chicago. The Socialist Labor Party has only to wait a short time longer, and we will be able to drive the Kongs, with their traction and other fake issues, into the lake. The honest element in the bogus outfit will come home to the Socialist Labor Party and the middle class will have to find some new way of making the wage worker carry on their (the middle class) campaigns as the present Socialist (sic) party is doing.

Yours fraternally,

Charles W. Winfield.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.

GEORGE ESTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Answering the Letter Box request for the record of George Estes, I will say that I was in British Columbia, Canada, when Estes organized both the freight clerks and freight handlers, in 1902. The Canadian Pacific Railroad refused to recognize the union and virtually forced the men to strike. Estes showed his organizing abilities at this time, for he managed to persuade various other unions to strike in sympathy with the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The longshoremen went out. The teamsters joined in the fray. Firemen, deck hands and coal passers on the Canadian Pacific boats, joined their brother unionists, even the coal miners, under the direction of the Western Federation of Miners, lent their aid to the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in order to compel the Canadian Pacific Railroad to recognize the latter organization. The whole fight rested on the recognition of the union, Estes being President of the same.

While the men were fighting one of the strongest railroad corporation in the world, and while there were very few who caved in during the fight, which extended to Victoria, Nanaimo, and other parts of the province, having been inaugurated in Vancouver, while the men stood nobly together, it was not a class-conscious fight. The United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was beaten down. Estes left the province some time before the unions were beaten. He, no doubt, realized it was a case of "hands up!"

When asked whom the wage earners should support politically, Estes said he was working on the economic field. When further pressed, he proclaimed the "Socialist" party all right. To my mind, Estes has a whole lot to learn yet, or else, like many more of the progressive style, he will not go "the whole hog or none."

A circular issued by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, dealing with the record of Estes, was scattered about Vancouver, at the time of the strike; and, as far as I can remember, there was nothing in it, except to show the different positions he held while railroading. Some of the boys in Vancouver might aid The People in getting Estes' record. Hoping my small contribution may be of some value, and that Estes has come

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Would tell you if we could; but cannot.

E. J. M., DULUTH, MINN.—He is the identical "miner"—all he under "mined" was run barrels and his own character.

J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA—That is a matter that lies wholly in the hands of the mechanical department. If they keep up at the present rate, the Eugene Sue story "The Abbatial Crosier" will be through in the Daily by the middle of April.

L. A., CLEVELAND, O.—Ever since the Chicago Manifesto was issued, the dealers in "labels" have had the colic. Even though the Chicago Convention of June 27 should fall short of its duty, one thing is sure, that the "label industry" will suffer greatly.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Socialist Labor Party allows at its national conventions the seating of delegates from Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The latter, however, have only a voice, but no vote. And vice versa, the S. T. & L. A. admits a delegation from the S. L. P. in its conventions.

C. J. B., BUFALO, N. Y.—While one man would exclude such matter, the cry comes from the West for "more." They even ask for a list of the crooks, so as to be saved the trouble of having to make their own experience.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—When sending a whole paper, mark the article to which attention is to be called. It saves the office much time.

E. M., WACO, TEXAS—If one goes to the bottom of the thing, it amounts to this: The employees in the office of "Volkszeitung" and "Worker" are a lazy lot. There is not one whose pulse beats one throb more at the thought of Socialism. Their only excitement is when the funds run low for their pay.

Y. P., CLEVELAND, O.—The "Plain-Dealer" is in error. The courts of France never condemned Sue's work "The History of a Proletarian Family" as immoral. The French (Napoleonic) Government censored it and refused its admission in the country as "revolutionary," "inflammatory," etc.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—"A. L. U. Journal" of May 26, 1904, calls the Socialist party leadership a "scab-herding" affair. Communicate with Paul Herzel; 4115 Green Lea Place, St. Louis, Mo., for the Socialist party municipal platform of that city. Write to Milwaukee for the Social Democratic State platform.—Papers received; send more.

J. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We have not seen Randall's speech in the "Referendum." The speech was published in last week's "Montana News."

J. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The best proof imaginable. There was a letter in "The New York Worker" signed by the Rev. Herron, himself, stating all the facts necessary to know about the "Fellowship." We editorialized upon the matter at the time.

A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—It cannot be did.

C. H., NEW YORK—The Greek Church is the older of the two.

W. W. F., CANTON, O.—Those words "socially necessary" are essential in the definition. If the definition ran this way: "The exchange value of an article depends upon the amount of labor-power crystallized in it," the statement would be wrong. The yard of cloth that a man would weave to-day

along some during the past years, I remain fraternally,

W. P. Evans.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.

A REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—By the way, don't you think it is much better for us to give up agitating for Socialism altogether? I mean, because of the great discovery of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." Just think of the imminent danger in which the party press is because the Party has to entrust its officials with its management to the best of their ability. Now, honestly—would not that be the same result if the working class would take charge of the industries? Would not the working class be forced to elect managers, superintendents, inventors, etc., etc., and entrust them with the management, superintendence, invention, etc., etc., of things to the best of their ability? Please, just try and draw all the consequences of that eminent danger. Does it not convince you that we can not have a party-owned press before we can manage it in such a way that every single member is manager, editor, printer, proofreader, shipping clerk, etc., etc., and that we can not have Socialism before we can make it possible that everyone is manager, superintendent, inventor, etc., etc.?

Had we not better give up our struggle and leave those things right in the hands of the capitalists and trust magnates before running up against such a danger? Great discovery of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung", isn't it?

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y., March 5.

TAKE NOTICE!

Comrade William Bonstein, Box 256, Tacoma, Wash., intends, in the near future, to go on the road for the Socialist Labor Party, selling literature, securing subscribers for the Party press, propagating the principles of the Party in any shape and manner possible.

As a means to attract attention he will take along a stereopticon and in order to obtain a variety of striking illustrations he solicits the aid of the membership everywhere. If you have or if you run across a good picture, depicting social contrasts, the development of machinery, industrial corporations, processes of manufacture, or any pictorial representation that conveys information to an audience on the Labor Question, you will men who favor by sending it to Com. Bonstein. The stein at the address given above. Published by request, front of the Henry Kuhn, Nation over the bare

Watch the label on yesterday's day's will tell you when you are "paid off" pires. First number second, the day, th' E. C. R.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24, New Read Street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
National Secretary, P. O. Box 180, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Read Street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can be in the party office on Tuesday, 19 p. m.

DATES OF ORGANIZER LOUIS BASKY.
Cleveland, O., March 11 to 13; Detroit, Mich., March 16; Chicago, Ill., March 17-18; Milwaukee, Wis., March 19-21; St. Louis, Mo., March 22-23.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

In support of the agitation work of Comrade Frank Bohn the following contributions were received during the week ending Saturday, March 11:
German Branch, Section Cleveland, O., \$ 3.00
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., (for March and April) 1.00
Holger Schmalhaus, Pittsfield, Mass. (on \$1 monthly pledge) 1.00
E. Schade, Newport News, Va., 1.00
Joe Finkbinder, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.25
G. Pollard, Carizso Springs, Tex. 1.00
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, 1.00
M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c weekly pledge) .15
Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c weekly pledge) .15
A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00

Total.....\$ 10.35
Previously acknowledged \$401.48

Grand total.....\$412.83
Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901.
Previously acknowledged \$9,011.44
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal. 1.00
J. Mattick, Newark, N. J. (Loan Card) 20.00
E. Rapp, Newark, (Loan Card) 10.00
H. Nitzelder, City, (Loan Card) 20.00
A. Bunka, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5.00
J. Sullivan, Boston Mass., 5.00
E. Stauch, Buffalo, N. Y., 1.00
S. Winauer, City 5.00
W. D. Norman, Redmond, Wash. .25
J. Martin, City 1.00

Total.....\$970.69

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Fraternally,

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Read Street, New York City.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

For the above fund the following contributions were received during the week ending Saturday, March 11:
J. P. Larsen, New Haven Conn., \$.50
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., .25
H. Bolton, Newport News, Va., .50
T. W. Dickinson, Newport News, .25
Y. Wornick, Paterson, N. J., .50
M. Postelblatt, Kalamazoo, Mich., .25
John Arbore, Seattle, Wash., 5.00
Branch 194, Irving Park, Chicago, W. S. & D. B. Fund, 5.00
I. Finkbinder, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.00

Total.....\$13.25
Previously acknowledged.....\$68.17

Grand total.....\$81.42
Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

POSTPONED.

To the State Committees, Organizers, Sections and Members of the S. L. P.: account of the few returns made on F. matter, the committee in charge to postpone the call for returns to 15, to April 15, and the final call March 1 to May 1, 1905, from the N. A. F. Committee, Class.

If you are on your paper. That notice on your subscription card the previous month, the previous month, the previous month.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of Canadian National Executive Committee, London, February 4, 1905, Geo. Bryce in chair. Absent, Weitzel. Minutes adopted as read.
Communications:—From Thos. Barker, Organizer of Section Vancouver, regarding delay with assessment stamp account. Secretary ordered to reply to same. From Wm. Leach, Montreal, sending in application list of twelve names for charter as Section Montreal; also money order for \$1.84; also sent minutes of meeting held when they made out application for charter; also that prospects are good for a large Section. Application for charter granted and Secretary ordered to send charter and supplies at once. From Wm. Leach, Montreal. Secretary ordered to reply to same. From I. P. Courtenay, Organizer of Section London, sending in list of newly elected officers. Received and filed. From Chas. A. V. Kemp, Organizer of Section Toronto, asking for a copy of Martin letter to N. E. C.; also criticizing the National Secretary when acting under instructions of N. E. C. and other matters. The National Secretary was ordered to reply to same clause by clause and point out to Section Toronto that he, as National Secretary, always acts under the instructions of N. E. C., also to send copy of Martin's letter.
Meeting adjourned.
W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held March 12. Present, Eck, Herrschaft, Hossack, McCrorie. Absent, Berdan and Theumel. Comrade Burgholz was also present, but on motion he was not permitted to participate in the proceedings, as he has been suspended by Section Essex County pending investigation of charges.
Comrade McCrorie was elected chairman.

Correspondence:—From N. E. C., on correspondence bureau. It was decided to get 500 letter forms from Labor News Company for use of the bureau. From Section Hoboken, reporting four successful lectures held. From Organizer of Section Essex County, on internal Section matters. From Section Union City, advising that Rudolph Katz, of New York, would speak in Elizabeth on the twelfth, addressing an organization of Bohemian workmen. From Jules Magnette, of New York, on status of suspended members.

The Secretary of the S. E. C. was instructed to notify Sections to at once proceed with the election of members to new S. E. C. and to call special meeting of Hudson County Sections to nominate candidates for officers of S. E. C.

The following resolution was passed: The S. E. C. recognizes the legality and right of a Section to suspend a member pending investigation of charges, and would call the attention of Sections to the fact that under no circumstances can a suspended member be permitted to agitate for the S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A.

On motion Secretary was instructed to advise Section Essex County to proceed with trials of Burgholz and Magnette without delay.

Sections still holding campaign lists must at once send them in, or report if unable to do so, as the outgoing S. E. C. desires to clean up all such matters before new committee takes hold.

Secretary.

TO NEW JERSEY COMRADES.

Please take notice that Comrade John Hossack has changed his address to: 240 Princeton avenue, Jersey City.

NEW JERSEY SECTIONS, S. L. P.

Each organized county in the State will at once proceed to elect a member of the State Executive Committee, said members to organize as the new committee the second Sunday in April.

Election of members as soon as made to be reported to the present Secretary of the S. E. C.
The Sections of Hudson County are called upon to nominate candidates for officership in the new S. E. C., viz: Secretary, Financial Secretary, and a Treasurer; the names of such candidates to be submitted to a referendum vote of the Sections in the State. In order to facilitate matters the S. E. C. hereby calls a meeting of the Sections in Hudson County to elect a member of the S. E. C. and name candidates for officership. Meeting will be held at Gantzhorn's, 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City, Saturday, March 18, at 8 p. m.
John Hossack, Secretary.

ROCHESTER ATTENTION.

Section Monroe County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its Commune celebration on Saturday, March 18, at Kaufmann's Hall, 245 St. Paul street, at 8.15 p. m. Readers, friends and sympathizers are invited to attend.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but socialist literature.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Lawrence, Mass.—At Weaver's Hall, 313 Common street, Saturday, March 18, at 8 p. m. to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Paris Commune. Lecture by William H. Carroll. Admission ten cents.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Sunday afternoon, March 19, at 3 o'clock, under auspices of Labor Lyceum, Thomas H. Jackson, on "The Paris Commune and What It Teaches." Admission free.
Brooklyn.—At Lieberman's Hall, 113 Moore street, corner Humboldt street, on Saturday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Socialist Educational Club; subject, "The Unfulfilled Mission of Trades Unionism," by James Connolly. Admission free.

NOTICE, PITTSBURGH.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, WILL BE HELD AT HEADQUARTERS, 2109 SARAH STREET, S. S. PITTSBURGH, PA., AT 7.30 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, AT WHICH TIME THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ABOVE NAMED SECTION WILL BE PERFECTED.

COMRADES, SYMPATHIZERS AND READERS OF THIS NOTICE ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
D. E. GILCHRIST,
SECY PRO TEM.

JAMES W. SHARPE.

Buffalo, March 14.—Comrade James W. Sharpe, financial secretary of Section Buffalo and chairman of Agitation and Entertainment Committee, died this evening at his residence, 121 Dodge street, after a painful illness of twelve days, of pneumonia. In the death of Comrade Sharpe, Section Buffalo loses one of its most useful members in the cause of revolutionary Socialism. Always prompt in attendance at meetings, faithful to the extreme in the performance of his duties, Comrade Sharpe's death comes as a sad blow to his comrades here who were associated with him in the work of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Sharpe was a painter by trade and leaves a wife and a daughter seven years of age. He was a delegate to the New York State Convention in Rochester in 1898. Funeral announced later.

O. A. Curtis, Organizer.

QUEENS COUNTY, ATTENTION!

Readers of The People, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Queens County, attention! Those willing to assist in the work of S. L. P. organization in Queens County are requested to communicate with Rudolph Katz, 205 East 94th street, New York.

MILWAUKEE ACTIVE.

A Commune Festival will take place Sunday, March 19, at New Bohemian Turn Hall, corner 12th and Wine streets. Notwithstanding the rich program that will be offered, the former price of admission, 10 cents before and 25 cents after six o'clock, has not been raised. Louis Basky, the Hungarian organizer, will deliver a short speech. Comrades and friends are advised to come early.

On Monday, March 20, at 8 p. m. a mass meeting will be held at the Freie Gemeinde Halle, on Fourth, near State street. Speakers, Basky in Hungarian, Muckley in German, Wilks and Oborneu in English.

On Tuesday, March 21, a meeting will be held at party headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets. Comrades, be on deck!

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of transfers and the Party platform, per 100.....\$2.00
Application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 100......40
Transfer cards, for use between Sections and, on reverse side, for use between subdivisions of a Section, per 100......30
Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100......30
Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI, Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100......30
Rubber stamps (seal) made to order, each......07
Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash. Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Read Street, New York.

SIXTH EXPLOSION

MORE TO COME

STATEMENT TO LOCAL WICHITA.

As we have been requested to withdraw from Local Wichita for the reason that we are not "platform" Socialists, according to Professor Will, we desire to make the following statement regarding our position:

When we were accepted as members of this organization, it was well known to the members that we not only did not endorse the 1901 "immediate demands" platform, but also opposed it at every opportunity. However, we allied ourselves with the Socialist party in the hope that the revolutionary element in the party would control the national convention in 1904 and build a working class platform to which we could subscribe.

We were doomed to disappointment—the middle class element had complete control of the convention in 1904 and constructed a platform in accordance with their petty bourgeois ideas, to which we more bitterly opposed than to its predecessor.

We then dropped from active membership in the party, until recently, other revolutionaries having come into the organization, we again thought we saw a ray of hope in an educational movement within the local; again we were doomed to disappointment; the bourgeois element who manage the "business" of the local, while pretending to be friendly to this move, thwarted it at every turn and plainly showed they had no sympathy with it.

We reiterate the statement we have made in the past that Local Wichita is not and never was a Socialist organization. Those of you who attended the

meeting held by Comrade Frank Bohn, National Organizer Socialist Labor Party, last Thursday night, and listened to his clear exposition of what the working class movement really stands for, who constitute the working class and who can or cannot be Socialists, will understand that our position is correct on this point.

That Local Wichita has not evolved up to the high standard of the working class is proved by their tactics—gag rule has been established, free expression of opinion has been suppressed, class conscious working men have been expelled for "lese majeste," individuals have been exalted to the position of "divine leaders," whose mandates must be obeyed and whose authority must not be questioned; and, above all, the working class must not investigate the truth for themselves, but sit at the feet of Gamaliel and be taught. The minutes of the last four meetings have been conveniently absent, presumably with the object of escaping criticism from outsiders who might be present.

We, therefore, gladly withdraw from this organization that is posing as a Socialist local, but is in reality a part of a "pure and simple" political party, whose aim is to mislead the working class from its true mission—the emancipation of its class from wage slavery and lead it into the quagmire of petty reform, and hereafter affiliate ourselves with the only genuine, class conscious, revolutionary Socialist party in America, the Socialist Labor Party.

Mrs. L. A. Tewksbury,
Anna Tewksbury.

Read before Local Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, February 19, 1905.

BOHN IN COLORADO.

Organizes Section Fremont County—Latent Peabody-Adams Developments.

(Special Correspondence.)

Florence, Col., March 9.—After being with us five days, Comrade Bohn left yesterday for Montrose. On Friday and Saturday we held meetings in Florence. On Saturday afternoon we held forth in Williamsburg; in the evening going on to Rockvale. Monday night we visited Coal-Creek. Tuesday afternoon we spent in Canon City. We held no meeting in that town, conditions being unfavorable. Still, the day was not wasted, by any means.

We were not greeted by large crowds; but from the standpoint of attention and apparent appreciation, our audiences were of the best. Comrade Bohn made an excellent impression, as a speaker and as a man. More power to him, and more agitators like him!

Our literature was pushed at all times and a fair number of subscriptions taken for the Weekly People. We brought Comrade Bohn's visit to a close by organizing a Section embracing Fremont County. Our numbers are not large, but the soil is good, and if we do not advance the cause, the fault lies with us. Pure and simple unionism is a thing of the past in this vicinity; and, in addition, the workers are awakening to a realization of the fact that they are being duped more and more on the political field. The striking revelations that emanate from Denver every day, prove that the Adams-Peabody contest is a fake, designed to cover the significant fact that two gangs of exploiters are struggling for control of the State; Peabody being the tool of one, and Adams the tool of the other. It doesn't surprise a Socialist Labor Party man to discover that a faction of the Mine Owners' Association, the organization that put the Western Federation of Miners out of business in a number of places, is supporting Alva Adams, the choice of the "labor leaders" for governor, in his contest. I wonder what the aforesaid "labor leaders" think of Adams now?

Comrades, the opportunities for agitation were never better. Strike now and strike hard. Give Comrade Bohn a chance to address the people, you to whom he is yet to come.

H. J. Brimble.

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

A mass meeting in commemoration of the Paris Commune, will be held under the auspices of Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, at Waihalla Hall, 10th and Franklin avenue, March 19, beginning at 2 p. m. Able speakers will propound working class lessons to be drawn therefrom. Workingmen and women are urged to attend. Admission free.

REINSTEIN IN SYRACUSE.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., will speak in Rebin's Hall, Grape and Harrison street, Sunday, March 19, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Struggle for Liberty in Russia." Comrade Reinstein will also speak in room 14, Meyer's Block at 7.30 p. m., same date, on "The Paris Commune and The Lessons to Be Learned from It."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and ninety-one subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, March 11. In some cities the comrades are doing good work. In others a poor showing is made. A stronger effort should be made all along the line to gather in subs. Never let a chance slip by to ask some one to subscribe. In the shop, at union meetings, or elsewhere, always keep this in mind. Distribute sample copies. Explain what kind of a paper you are hunting for. That is all that is necessary. Every one should help to increase the circulation of the Weekly People.

Last week we overlooked Section Cleveland. They sent in twelve subs. This week they send in eleven more. Section St. Louis sends in 15; Boston 8; East St. Louis, Ill., 7. The fact that some sections are not mentioned in these notes as sending in five or more subs a week is no indication that they are idle. Such sections send in subs steadily. Here, for instance, is Section San Antonio, Tex., which has sent in thirty-nine new subs and renewals during the months of January and February.

The 3-months' subs are not acknowledged, except in the total. All sections are asked to contribute. Since the last report only \$7.75 has been received. \$30.15 has been used up.

About 1500 extra copies of the Daily People were printed each day during the Interborough strike in this city for free distribution among the strikers. The Daily People is the only paper that has given truthful reports about the strike. The free copies were eagerly taken by the strikers. It is hoped that many of them will become steady readers.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The organizer of Section Paterson, N. J., writes: "Please send us 1000 of the leaflet 'Industrial Unionism.' There is a strike on here and some comrades are involved in it. They want that leaflet for distribution." They are doing the right thing in the best way. During the next few weeks you should give this leaflet a widespread circulation.

New Haven, Conn., took 5000 "Industrial Unionism"; and Indianapolis, Ind., 1000. For Paterson, Indianapolis and New Haven this is doing well, but it ought to be general. In every part of the country our comrades should at this time be distributing "Industrial Unionism."

Cleveland, Ohio, ordered 10 "The Silver Cross", 10 "Paris Commune", and 50 "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Tacoma, Wash., took 5 "The Gold Sickle" and 5 "The Infant's Skull." Comrade Pollard of Carizso Springs, Texas, ordered \$2.00 worth of assorted literature, and Section Los Angeles bought 1 "Capital", 2 "The Silver Cross" and 20 "Two Pages from Roman

History." Wilmerding, Pa., took one of each of the Sue books.

Some of the other orders were: Brooklyn 3000 "What is the Difference"; Hoboken, 1000 "Which is Right" (German); Cincinnati, 1000 "Arbitration"; and Rudolph Katz, Organizer of New York State, 25 "The Burning Question" and 30 pamphlets assorted.

Now push "Industrial Unionism" and "The Burning Question."

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 19, for the benefit of the Daily People: Mrs. George Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y., handsome tidy; J. Condon, Brooklyn, N. Y., six cans of California honey, four bottles of wine; S. Donath, city, china cup and saucer; M. Friedberger, city, elegant smoking set; Mrs. Toubin, Brooklyn, N. Y., gold-filled watch; German Branch, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., cash donation, \$2.00; Section Los Angeles, Cal., as follows: James C. Hurley, basket and scarf pin; Richard Koenig, watch chain; L. C. Haller and Mrs. Bean, fine pair of crochet slippers; Mrs. P. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., fancy cushion; O. R., Brooklyn, N. Y., cash donation, \$5.00; Miss K. Aenrig, Hartford, Conn., magnificent head-rest, fancy tidy; Mrs. J. Brenner, Hartford, Conn., elegant tidy; F. W. Kunz, Brooklyn, N. Y., thirteen pieces of beautiful crockery and glassware; Anonymous, rattle-snake skin; A. W. McLean, Eureka, Cal., five ornamental burnt redwood articles; Mrs. Scrolessany, Yonkers, N. Y., sixteen coffee percolators; J. Van Veen, city, two boxes of cigars; Mrs. Clara Anderson, Salinas, Cal., fancy pillow cover; Louis Balhaus, city, two aprons, beautiful head rest, elegant china cup and saucer; Mrs. C. J. Ball and Miss T. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y., four aprons, three dozen family calendars, two plated silver spoons, and silver plated knife.

L. Ahlson, Organizer,
2-6 New Read Street, New York.

CALENDAR OF LOCALS AFFILIATED WITH D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A.

District Assembly 40 meets first and third Thursday of the month, at 8 p. m. at 2-6 New Read street, New York city.
L. A. 1 Hotel and Restaurant Employees; meets every Wednesday at Kisher's, 177 East Eighty-fifth street.
L. A. 3 Clerical Workers; meets second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2-6 New Read street.
L. A. 5 Building Trades; meets every Tuesday at 26 New Read street.
L. A. 42 Riverside Local Alliance (mixed); meets first and third Sunday of the month at 14 Getty's square, Yonkers, N. Y.
L. A. 140 Bronx Labor Union (mixed); meets every Thursday at McMahon's Hall, 2609 Third avenue.
L. A. 141 Pioneer Cigar Markers' Union; meets first and third Wednesday of the month at 255 East Fourth street.
L. A. 170 Lithographers' Alliance; meets second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Read street.
L. A. 282 Eastern Mixed Trade Local; meets every second Monday of the month, at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, Brooklyn.
L. A. 274 Machinists and Metal Workers' Alliance; meets first and third Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Read street.
L. A. 412 Amalgamated Garment Workers; meets every Saturday at 255 East Fourth street.
L. A. 1563 Excelsior Labor Union; meets second and fourth Monday of the month at 255 East Fourth street.

Capitalism and war are synonymous, and as inseparable in idea as are roundness and a circle. The war of worker against worker for employment; of politician against politician for place, power and pay; of capitalist against capitalist for the market; of class against class for supremacy; of nation against nation for territory, trade routes, and strategic positions: these are all the natural and unavoidable expression of a principle—private ownership of the earth and the instruments of labor. When they belong to the whole people, war in every shape will cease—but not till then.



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